The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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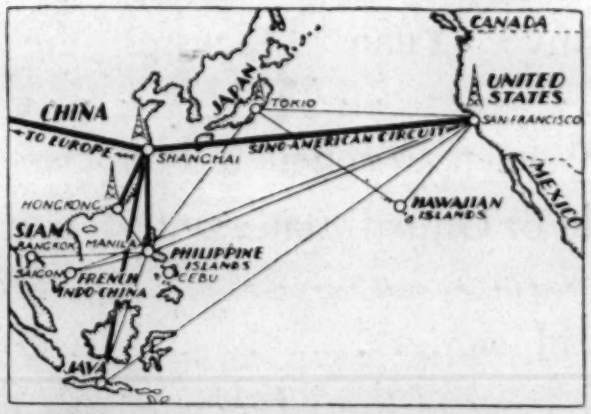

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping) SAMUEL H. CHENG (S'hai)
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) C. T. LIANG
HOH CHIH-SHIANG

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

SURELY YOU CAN SPARE TEN MINUTES A WEEK!

WITH the abolition of exterritoriality just around the corner, the time has arrived for every foreigner who resides in China and derives his livelihood from this country, to learn something about the Chinese language! A few weeks ago the British Consul-General in Shanghai, H. F. Brenan, in the course of an address delivered at a reception to members of the British Economic Mission, suggested that persons who reside in China and earn a living by selling things to the Chinese people, should know something about the Chinese language. He also suggested, rather timorously, we thought, that it might be a good idea if merchants wrote their contracts in the Chinese as well as the English language. Some die-hard wrote a letter to one of the local British newspapers ridiculing the British Consul-General for his suggestion, but despite that we still believe that Mr. Brenan was right—in fact we are so sure that he was right and that we are also right on this point that *The Review* is starting in this week's issue the first lesson in written and spoken Chinese. One of these lessons will appear in each week's issue of this paper during the coming year, the number of lessons in contemplation being fifty. Since readers of *The Review* (we like to think this) are persons of more than average intelligence, there is a sincere hope that this new department will be welcomed and that some little good will be accomplished in the breaking down of illiteracy among foreigners. Since the Chinese Government as well as a number of civilian organizations have been working for long to reduce illiteracy among the Chinese people, we think it no more than right that some effort should be also directed to reduce illiteracy among foreigners, that is, illiteracy in respect to the Chinese language.

Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg, who will have charge of this department in *The Review* is an American who received his home education at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., following which he came to China in 1918 and immediately set to work to learn the Chinese language. Studying at Nanking University, he made such rapid progress that he completed the five year course in about two years. Seeing a need for Chinese education among foreigners, he organized the Fireside Correspondence School, (name since changed to Home Study

Institute) wherein was introduced the innovation of teaching the Chinese language by mail. Altogether he has taught some 428 foreigners the rudiments of the Chinese language by mail and in addition he now has classes in Shanghai wherein some 250 additional students are enrolled in courses in the Chinese language. These classes are scattered all over Shanghai, including the American School, the Foreign Y. M. C. A. (three classes), the foreign faculty at Shanghai College, the foreign staff at the Shanghai Sanitarium, etc.

Prof. Scharffenberg insists, and proves to everybody excepting die-hards and boneheads, that the Chinese language is not difficult to master, at least from the standpoint of simple every-day conversation. His first proof is in the initial lesson which appears in this week's issue of *The Review*. In connection with these courses which will appear in *The Review* Prof. Scharffenberg has done an exceedingly interesting thing: He had some of his students go through the Chinese edition of the "Three People's Principles" and several editions of the local daily Chinese newspapers, and had them pick out the 250 most used characters in the Chinese language. He will present five of these characters in each lesson and since the lessons are to run for fifty weeks, that will make the 250 characters. Those readers of *The Review* who may be classified as "average or above average" from the standpoint of intelligence tests, should not experience much difficulty in learning five new Chinese characters a week, providing ten minutes a week is devoted to the subject. And since *The Review* includes among its subscribers a considerable percentage of the "average or above" intelligent foreign residents of China, we hope that by the end of the year illiteracy in the foreign community may be considerably reduced!

WHAT WILL GENEVA SAY ABOUT OPIUM NOW?

THE Commission of Enquiry sent by the League of Nations to investigate the question of smuggling and the use of smoking opium in the Far East has promised to present its report to the Opium Advisory Committee which holds its meeting shortly in Geneva. This report should be of special interest to China and it may be well to refresh the mind of the public as to the genesis of this Commission. That such a commission should make a survey in the Far East was proposed at the so-called First Opium Conference held in Geneva in 1924 and attended by the countries of Europe holding Colonies in the Far East where the use of smoking opium is still practiced and through the Opium Monopoly system large revenues obtained by the European nations in question. It may be remembered that the United States participated in the Second Conference in Geneva on the sole understanding that the Hague Convention of 1912, which provided for the effective suppression of the use of prepared or smoking opium be finally executed—or at least some definite date be decided upon when it would finally be put into effect. The United States suggested five years, then ten years and finally fifteen years as sufficient time in which these countries should readjust their budgets and terminate a practice which the better minds of the world have repudiated for a century and more.

After a turbulent session and after the United States had finally withdrawn her delegation from the Conference—the financially interested Powers adroitly circumvented a definite commitment by stating that they "would undertake to suppress the consumption of prepared opium within a period of fifteen years from the date as determined by a League of Nations commission when the smuggling of opium from the producing countries ceases to be a serious obstacle to the enforcement of restrictive measures." It was at the same time decided that in order to investigate conditions on the spot that a nonpartisan commission appointed by the League of Nations should at the end of five years proceed to the Far East. It was thought the whole matter had lapsed until it was again brought to the attention of the Council in Geneva in 1928. It was there proposed that the Commission should also visit China as that country was again producing great quantities of opium. Nor, when asked permission to visit his country, did the Chinese delegate attempt to deny the unfortunate situation today existing in China. But while admitting the gravity of the recrudescence of the poppy in China he called attention to an equally if not more dangerous situation as it affected the health of his people—namely the appalling traffic in European drugs—morphine and heroin and cocaine, which were seeping into China through every crack and crevice. Dangerous habit-forming drugs are being manufactured in Europe far in excess of their legitimate medicinal need and in direct defiance of the Hague Convention, to which everyone of these countries are committed.

In fact not only are the countries breaking Article 9 of the Convention by which the Contracting Powers promised to "enact pharmacy laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale and use of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts," but Article 16, which specifically states that "The Contracting Powers having treaties with China shall take the necessary measures to prevent the smuggling into Chinese territory, as well as into their Far-Eastern Colonies and into the leased territories which they occupy in China, of raw and prepared opium, morphine, cocaine and their respective salts as also of substances referred to in Article 14 of the present Convention." These Powers cannot offer as an excuse for the breaking of their international pledges the excuse—if it be an excuse—of China that her country is in great political turmoil and she is frankly unable to enforce her laws.

In view of these facts the Chinese delegate in Geneva very properly brought to the attention of the Assembly the grievous harm being done the Chinese—not only by the failure of their own Government to protect them from the evils of opium smoking but the even more insidious menace of illicit drugs manufactured in Europe and flooding the country. While agreeing that the League Commission should make a study of the situation in China—he insisted that a like investigation should be made of the overproduction of drugs in Europe. If China were breaking her international obligations by the re-

crudescence of the poppy under conditions which she greatly deplored but could not prevent—the Europeans were breaking into fragments similar obligations imposed upon them by the same Hague Convention in the indiscriminate manufacture of drugs—which they would neither admit nor attempt to prevent.

There are two further points that should be emphasized and not lost sight of when the report of the Commission is finally made public. First that if an attempt is to be made to indefinitely postpone the putting into effect of The Hague Convention which calls for the effective suppression of the use of smoking opium a great affront will be done the United States which was responsible for making this problem an international one and will make of The Hague Convention but another innocuous bit of paper. And second by the turning back of the clock to that dark era when the life of every Chinese coolie venturing into the European colonies of the Far East was threatened with destruction. It has long been felt that the purpose of the League Commission is first of all to uphold the Opium Monopolies and clear the European nations of the criticism that has long been attached to this questionable method of raising revenue. And, it is certainly to be deplored that China, because of the recrudescence of the poppy in this chaotic land, is to be made the scapegoat and excuse for the continuation of a policy repudiated alike by the Hague Convention and the public opinion of the world.

As for Chinese opium—as the initiated well understand—it is undoubtedly of all opium the least desirable and has long been discarded by the discriminating smoker who seeks first the highly flavored Indian opium—and since the cutting down of the export of that article, has turned to Turkish and Persian opium—huge amounts of which are pouring into the illicit traffic of the East today. So when we hear of Chinese opium overflowing into the colonies of Europe in the East—let us remember that it is Indian and Persian opium which are being used to make it palatable—cut off this source of adulteration and Chinese opium would soon be discarded. The world will await the publication of the League report with interest and if its object is to tell the truth about Opium in the East—it will want to know not only the truth about China and the growing again of its poppy—but about the illicit traffic in drugs—and the inner story of the opium monopolies as existing in the European Colonies. If conditions in these colonies are indeed above reproach—we wonder at the rumors even now in circulation in the East as to the closing down of opium establishments in such places as Kwang-Chou-Wan and Hong Kong and the French Concession in Shanghai on the arrival of the League's commission of enquiry. Perhaps when the report is finally made public these various points will be made clear.

Of interest in connection with the League's consideration of this question was the following review of the opium situation in China which was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking on Jan. 8, the report being by *Reuters* service,

"During the past two years China has exerted great efforts in the suppression of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. Up to date, many new regulations have been promulgated, such as those relating to the inspection of poppy cultivation by district magistrates; to the disposal of the fines imposed in opium cases; to the rewarding and reprimanding of Government officials in connection with the discharge of their duties; to the examination of Government employees suspected of being addicted to opium and to the submitting of petitions by the people against delinquent officials. The effect of these regulations is most encouraging.

Evils of Opium

"The evils of opium and the imperative necessity of exterminating the scourge are being continually stressed at public gatherings, during the 'anti-opium week,' in weekly memorial services, in the daily press, in magazines and periodicals, etc.

"Many public bodies and Government offices are also putting their shoulder to the wheel. The National Anti-Opium Association of Shanghai, with its branches in various parts of the country, has been very active in conducting publicity upon infractions of the regulations; and the Customs authorities have been always alert in the detection of contraband smuggling.

Dope Control

"Arrangements have also been made for the control of the national trade in opium. The importation and sale of narcotic drugs will be undertaken by a National Agency to be formed by the Ministry of the Interior. The amount of narcotics to be imported will be determined each year by a meeting of the State Council. Pharmacies will be designated as agencies for the distribution of drugs; and the port of entry will be limited to Shanghai.

"Unfortunately, an illicit traffic in narcotic drugs still prevails. In a large measure the traffic is carried on by foreign nationals. In 1929, for example, the Customs seized over 5,000 ounces of cocaine, about 10,000 ounces of morphine, 3,000 ounces of heroin, 6,000 ounces of opium and 10,000 hypodermic needles, not to mention other narcotic substances, imported from foreign countries by Japanese, Austrians, Germans, Swiss, Russians, Hungarians, French, British and Koreans.

South Sea Problem

"In the South Sea islands where there are several millions of Chinese residents suffering from the bondage of addiction to opium, the problem presents a totally different aspect. The Colonial Governments of the British Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Macao and Formosa have adopted the Government opium monopoly policy; the greater portion of their revenue is necessarily derived from the Chinese residents.

"To them, the Chinese Government are helpless in giving relief. It will, therefore, be most difficult for China to succeed in her task of opium suppression until the interested Powers are prepared to make a real sacrifice and, to that end, cooperate with her in the fullest measure."

FIRST DEFINITE STEP TOWARD CONSTITUTIONALISM

IN accordance with the action of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Nanking late last year, the National Government has promulgated the law governing the election of delegates to the National People's Convention scheduled to be held in the National Capital next May. The following text of the law was issued on Jan. 8 through the *Kuo Min* news agency.

Art. 1.—The total number of delegates to the National People's Convention shall be 520, to be apportioned as follows:

(1). 450 to be elected from the various provinces;
(2). 22 to be elected from the various municipalities;
(3). 12 to be elected from Mongolia;
(4). 10 to be elected from Tibet;
(5). 26 to be elected from Chinese nationals resident abroad.

Art. 2.—The number of delegates to be elected from the various provinces shall be apportioned as follows:—

Kiangsu, 30: Chekiang, 24; Anhwei, 20; Kiangsi, 38; Hopei, 30; Shantung, 30; Shansi, 12; Honan, 30; Fukien, 14; Hupeh, 29; Hunan, 30; Kwangtung, 30; Kwangsi, 11; Shensi, 17; Kansu, 7; Sinkiang, 5; Szechuan, 30; Yunnan, 12; Kweichow, 11; Liaoning, 15; and 5 each from Kirin, Heilungkiang, Charhar, Suiyuan, Jehol, Kokonor and Ninghsia.

Art. 3.—The number of delegates to be elected from the various Municipalities shall be apportioned as follows:—

Nanking, 3; Shanghai, 5; Peiping, 3; Hankow, 3; Tsingtao, 1; Harbin, 1; Tientsin, 3; Canton 3.

Art. 4.—The number of delegates to be elected from Chinese nationals resident abroad shall be apportioned as follows:—

The Philippine Islands, 1; Honolulu, 1; Peru, 1· Mexico, 1; Chile, 1; Cuba, 1; the United States 2; Central America, 1; Canada, 2;
Federated Malay States, 2; India, 1; Burma, 1; Annam, 1;
Siam, 2;
Europe, 1;
Japan, 1; Korea, 1;
Australia, 1; Tahiti, 1; Africa, 1; the Dutch Colonies, 2.

Art. 5.—Delegates of the National Convention shall be chosen by the following organizations in the various districts according to the prescribed numbers:—

(1). Peasants' Unions;
(2). Labor Unions;
(3). Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Organizations.
(4). Educational Associations, National Universities, Universities registered at the Ministry of Education and Associations of Liberal Professions;
(5). the Kuomintang of China.

The Peasants' Unions, Labor Unions, Chambers of Commerce, Educational Associations and other organization mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be those established in conformity with Law.

The qualifications of Industrial Organizations, and Associations of Liberal Professions, shall be determined separately.

Art. 6.—The apportionment of the number of delegates to be elected by the various organizations shall be determined separately.

Art. 7.—The organizations for the election of delegates for Mongolia, Tibet and Chinese nationals resident abroad shall be determined separately.

Art. 8.—Persons subject to any of the following conditions shall not be eligible as delegates to the National Convention:—

(1). Persons who have been convicted on charges of Counter-Revolutionary conduct; or persons against whom orders for arrest are still in force;
(2). Persons having been in the Government service who have been convicted on charges of corruption;
(3). Persons who have been deprived of their civic rights and who have not yet been granted restitution of such rights;
(4). Persons suffering from feeble-mindedness or addicted to bad habits;
(5). Persons who, having once been members of the Kuomintang of China, have been either expelled or suspended from Party membership;

Art. 9.—For the election of the delegates to the National Convention there shall be Chief Superintendents and Superintendents of Elections.

For the various Provinces, the Commissioner of the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs shall be the Chief Superintendent of elections; for the various hsien, the District Magistrate shall be the Superintendent of Elections; and for the various Municipalities, the Mayor shall be the Superintendent of Elections.

For Mongolia and Tibet, the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee shall be the Chief Superintendent of Elections and the Superintendents shall be appointed by the said Committee from the local officials.

For the election of Chinese Nationals resident abroad, the everseas Chinese Affairs Committee shall be the Superintendent.

Art. 10.—Supervisors of the elections held by the various organizations in the various districts shall be persons, who, according to the constitution of the said organizations, have the power to represent the organizations.

Art. 11.—The qualifications of the various electoral organizations shall be investigated and approved by the various Chief Superintendents concerned.

Art. 12.—The method of election for Chinese nationals resident abroad shall be determined separately.

Art. 13.—Successful candidates as delegates to the National Convention elected by the organizations mentioned in sections 1 to 4 Art. 5 of this Law must be persons who, being engaged in the occupations in their respective fields, have not changed their occupations during the following period (immediately preceding the election):—

(1). Persons engaged in agriculture for a period not less than ten years;
(2). Persons engaged in trade or industry for a period not less than five years;
(3). Persons engaged in educational enterprises for a period not less than five years;
(4). Persons engaged in various liberal professions for a period not less than five years.

Art. 14.—The method of electing delegates to the National Convention by the Kuomintang shall be determined separately.

Art. 15.—Where any elector of the electoral organizations mentioned in sections 1 to 4 of Art. 5. of this Law is a member of two or more different organizations, he may, at his option, elect to vote in either one of these organizations.

Art. 16.—Where there is any mistake in the counting of the votes, the electors concerned may petition the Chief Superintendent of Elections to hold an investigation .

Art. 17.—Where any case of fraud committed by those in charge of the election is discovered by any elector, two-thirds of the electors of the same organization may jointly petition the Chief Superintendent of Elections to hold an investigation.

Where, after investigation, the Chief Superintendent is satisfied that there is no ground for prosecution, he should render a decision of non-prosecution: where there is ground for suspecting the alleged fraud, the case shall be handed over to the Provincial Higher Court for trial.

Art. 18.—The Provincial Higher Court of the District concerned shall have original jurisdiction over suits concerning elections. Judgments in such cases shall become final immediately after they have been rendered.

Art. 19.—Suits concerning elections shall be heard in priority before other suits.

Art. 2.—Where persons in charge of the elections of any organization are convicted of fraud, the results of said elections shall be null and void.

Art. 21.—Where the void election referred to in the preceding paragraph does not affect the votes polled for the successful candidates nor the next unsuccessful candidate, the organization whose election has been declared void does not have to hold a re-election.

The facts mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be investigated and determined by the Chef Superintendent of Elections. Where, in his judgment, it is necessary to have a re-election, he may notify the organization concerned to hold another election.

SOME "INSIDE" POINTS ON THE KIDNAPPING GAME!

BETWEEN twenty and thirty wealthy Chinese residents of the International Settlement are kidnapped every year and held for ransom. Recently one Chinese banker was shot and killed by kidnappers, the shot which struck him being intended for his chauffer. In another case the bandits shot and killed a Russian bodyguard who was protecting a wealthy Chinese. In the case of one recent kidnapping the captors took their victim to a

house in the Settlement exactly across the street from the residence of one of the leading police officials of the Settlement. The Chinese who are kidnapped usually pay the ransoms demanded, the amounts running often to a half million dollars. In one recent case the victim paid $100,000. Since the number of kidnappings average between 20 and 30 a year, it is therefore possible to estimate the profits in the business. About four years ago a group of wealthy Chinese residents of the "compradore" class got together and presented the Shanghai Police Department with a large sum of money, the exact amount not being known, but probably $50,000, their idea being to offer the police a little extra inducement in searching for kidnappers. Whether any of the donors to this particular "cumsha" for the police have ever been kidnapped, we are not in a position to say, but it was interesting nevertheless to observe that they thought they could get a little extra protection by paying for it.

Whenever a wealthy Chinese resident of the Settlement is kidnapped, his relatives are always flooded with offers from various quarters to assist in his release—always for a consideration. These offers often come from interesting sources, something suggesting that the dividing line between armed kidnappers and certain official organs within the foreign settlements is not entirely distinct. We are not, of course, implying that there is a connection between the police and the armed kidnapping gangs. Such things only exist in Chicago and other wild cities of the United States. We have Mr. Fessenden's word for it that the Shanghai police department is one of the most efficient in the world; hence have no idea whatever of disputing him. But we would like to have Mr. Fessenden explain why all or nearly all of the kidnappings occur in the International Settlement and practically none in the French Concession or the Chinese City. Of course, most Chinese business is located in the International Settlement and most of the Chinese live in the Settlement, but not all of them by any far stretch of the imagination! Is it possible that the kidnapping gangs make their headquarters in the French Concession and ply their trade in the Settlement?

Whenever the Chinese organizations in the Settlement such as the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Bankers Association, Kuomintang branches, or other groups criticise the Municipal Council for its inability to prevent kidnapping and armed robberies, the foreign newspapers in Shanghai always become wrought up and place the blame for the situation upon the Chinese. Unitedly they charge the Chinese with responsibility. If one would believe the editorials, the wealthy Chinese in the Settlement plan their own kidnappings so that they may thus be enabled to hand out large sums of money! The foreign papers always demand that the Chinese victims or their relatives inform the police immediately and also tip off the police when approached by "go-betweens." To express it mildly, the persons who write such editorials are utterly devoid of imagination, because when a man is kidnapped the one thing he and his relatives are interested in, is obtaining his release as quickly as possible. Obviously he doesn't wish to be shot, hence he follows the primary human instinct of self-preservation. He knows full well that if the police are notified that the affair may end up in a shooting affair with himself as the chief mark for the bullets. It must have been quite embarrassing recently when there was cabled to Shanghai a story from St. Louis telling of the kidnapping of the son of a wealthy family, wherein the family paid the ransom and in addition refused to prosecute the kidnapper. But of course, this happened in the United States! It did prove, however, that human nature seems to be quite similar on this question, whether in China or America, and this in spite of the editorial broadsides by local foreign editors who would place the sole blame for this form of crime on the Chinese.

The writer of these paragraphs makes no pretence as an authority on criminology or police administration, but he imagines there will be little diminution of lawlessness in the Foreign Settlements so long as they remain foreign. The city of Shanghai is made up of three separate, water-tight compartments, one International (British-controlled), the other French and the third Chinese. There is little cooperation on the part of these three national interests, hence armed robbers or kidnappers may reside in one city and ply their trade on the opposite side of the street and get away with it. When the city of Shanghai is all placed under one unified police control, then only will crime begin to diminish!

On this point, L. T. Chen points out in a letter to the *N. C. D. News*, that "a united police would involve negotiations of too many complex questions with the Powers, or at least it is not hopeful to look for immediate improvement in this direction." But, nevertheless, Mr. Chen goes on to enquire whether there are not temporary measures which the foreign municipal authorities can adopt so as to secure help from the Police in Chinese-controlled territory, so that it will be more difficult for Chinese robbers to secure refuge there after committing crimes in the foreign-controlled area.

The very worst attitude to adopt towards this question, is that displayed by the senior British organ, in an editorial entitled "Defective Memory," printed December 29, which in a "superior" tone quoted figures with the idea of showing that the per capita cost of police protection in Shanghai is much less than in London and that armed abductions in the foreign-controlled area are decreasing. Extremely provoking references to the Chinese Ratepayers Association and the Chinese Bankers Association were made, who are advised that if they "really desire better results than the figures quoted above must prove to them, the remedy seems to be adequate pressure on the criminals' influential assistants." One correspondent pertinently points out that a comparison between London and Shanghai ratios as regards policing and population are not well founded owing to the very much lower living standard of the mass of the Shanghai population.

The Chinese Ratepayers Association, in reference to a remark made by Director General Fessenden that "it is impossible to station a policeman at every Chinese home," pointedly

replied that in order to live up to the responsibility that is lodged with his post Mr. Fessenden "should have directed his attention to devising means for the protection of the lives and property of the Ratepayers in the city. The Ratepayers will never be content to see that a large amount of Municipal money is annually expended for the ornamentation of the Municipal Administration by an executive who merely makes evasive press statements at a time when an acute Municipal problem demands solution."

Hu Han-min, president of the Legislative Yuan, interviewed by the French journal in Shanghai, said among other things: "Not a day passes in which you do not hear of assassinations, thefts and kidnappings. The foreign concessions in China are veritable rendezvous for dangerous criminals; the focus of trade more or less honest, the paradise for the proprietors of roulette dens, dog racing, for trading in white and yellow women; the centre for contraband, of counterfeiting and the holy land for pilgrims who go there in search of degrading pleasures."

To these criticisms the French journal replied with the usual stock argument: "Why is it that Chinese men of politics, and, notably the most important members of the Chinese National government purchase houses in the foreign concessions and never in the Chinese city of Shanghai, which is larger and capable of indefinite extension, and where politicians would have the advantage of enjoying a Chinese administrative and judicial regime as well as the protection of the Chinese police? Why are all the big Chinese banks, all the Chinese millionaires, all the big Chinese commercial institutions installed and continue to be installed in the foreign Concessions?"

There are a number of pertinent observations to be made on these queries by the French editor. One of them is that the gathering of rich Chinese in Shanghai merely exemplifies the gregarious instinct of humanity, evident everywhere. Rich Chinese began to congregrate in Shanghai in the days when they really were at the mercy of rapacious officials and when they really did get protection here. In recent years they have not been getting that protection, but as their businesses and families have been established here for many years past they do not feel like moving away from their homes, notwithstanding the fact that life here has become dangerous. Even the people who have their homes on the sides of volcanoes, where eruptions now and then destroy them, continue to live there —notable examples being found in Japan and in Italy. And just let it be mentioned that unless some means are evolved to bring down the ratio of kidnappings in the foreign controlled areas, not only will the Chinese populace flare up into another May 30 incident—and if that may be used as a precedent they will get practically all their demands—but the taxpayers in foreign countries, and that applies to the British and French particularly, will refuse to bear the burden any longer, seeing that the huge sums which are spent for maintaining Shanghai in a special position not only do not result in its being maintained as a place of safety, but on the contrary only result in its privileges being misused by racing and gambling establishments and dealers in illicit opium.

NO BENEFIT TO CHINA FROM A SILVER LOAN

THE Mexican dollar in Shanghai to-day is worth between 22 and 23 American cents, silver having once more sagged to unheard of low depths. The result has been that silver miners throughout the world, and that means mostly in Mexico and in about half a dozen of the western states of the United States, are very badly hit. Senator Pittman of Nevada, one of the silver producing states, has been active during past months in trying to get some sort of action which will help the silver miners. There has also been in session at Salt Lake City, Utah, during the week, an International Silver Commission, which endorsed Senator Pittman's scheme of a huge loan of silver to China. The sum proposed to be loaned was 200,000,000 ounces. The commission declared itself in favor of opening negotiations between the United States and Great Britain looking toward cessation of India's dumping of silver on the world markets. The commissioners reiterated that depressed silver values must be recognized as a vital factor in the prevailing worldwide economic depression. They urged that all forms of organized industry support Senator Pittman's recommendations, which, they said, they are confident will relieve industrial depression, allay social unrest and increase the markets among peoples whose buying power is now seriously impaired. The commissioners urged that an international silver conference be convened at once to deal once and for all with the white metal problem.

All of this sounds very nice. But the question naturally arises: What is the use of lending China silver when she already suffers from having too much of it now? If the object of making such a loan to China is to bring up the price of silver, what benefit would it be, in any event, to saddle China with a debt in silver to be paid in the future when, if the object of making the loan is attained, the price of silver will be much higher?

This aspect of the proposal to lend China "cheap" silver evidently inpressed itself on T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, at present in North China, who is quoted as having said that he disapproved of a large silver loan to China, which proposal was "obviously detrimental" to this country. Mr. Soong is also quoted as having said that America was anxious to lend a large quantity of raw silver as the silver mines in that country were hard hit by the slump; but other means, he declared, must be found to restore a better exchange rate between gold and silver.

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R. J. Cromie, editor of the *Vancouver Sun*, has been writing some trenchant editorials recently on the question of the importance of stabilizing silver, the necessity of developing trade with China, and the advisability of America cancelling the war debts. An editorial printed December 12 is one that will make the average American wince a bit when he reads it. The following are extracts:

"The United States has not yet learned the value of taking a loss—England has."

"To a Yankee, as to every new or primitive people, it's a disgrace to take a loss, or to take a

licking; whether in sport or finance or morals, the American demands the impossible 100 per cent perfection; he simply must win."

"Americans should understand that today, as ten years ago, in 1920, the world stands on the brink of either financial chaos, or another era of economic prosperity. In the resuscitation of Asia's one billion population lies a path of financial progression that will easly equal, if not excel, the prosperous era of the last ten years. That prosperity will make the postponement, the writing down or writing off of a few million of war debts seem trivial."

Let us excuse the *Sun's* little "digs" and note the point that it makes, namely that the writing down of the war debts would be a good business proposition for America. It so happens that no less an authority than Albert Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank, took the same point of view at the meeting of the shareholders in New York, January 13. As reported by *Reuter* he said that the question of cancellation has an importance far beyond the dollar magnitude of the debts involved. Apart from the question of the justice of cancellation, Mr. Wiggin said he is firmly convinced that it will be good business for the United States Government to intiate a reduction of debts at this time.

The Council's Decision to Close the Dog-Race Pari-Mutuel Gambling Resorts!

THE Shanghai Municipal Council on Friday, Jan. 9 made public a copy of a letter which S. Fessenden, Director-General of the International Settlement, addressed to the two British dog-gambling resorts ordering them to discontinue their activities by March 31 of this year or some ten weeks from the date of this issue of *The Review*, The text of Mr. Fessenden's letter was as follows:

January 8, 1931.

The Greyhound Racing Club, Shanghai.

Gentlemen—On May 22, 1929, the Council addressed a letter to your Secretary and General Manager informing him in effect that unless racing at Luna Park is limited to one night in each week the Council will take whatever steps might be necessary to suppress dog racing and stating its reasons for taking such action.

On June 6, 1929, your Secretary and General Manager in a lengthy reply make the following statement, "My Committee assume that some assurance will be forthcoming that the new arrangement will be of a permanent nature."

The Council in its reply dated June 10, 1929, not only declined to give this assurance but among other things directed your attention to the desirability in your own interest of conducting your activities in such a manner as would obviate any necesity for the intervention of the Council for the welfare of the public.

Instead of heeding this note of warning and in fact in complete disregard of it you doubled the number of races formerly run at each meeting; gradually abolished the practice of charging admission fees for entrance to Luna Park; adopted the practice of issuing large numbers of complimentary or free admission tickets and indulged in a very extensive advertising campaign with the deliberate intention and design of fostering and expanding a medium for Chinese gambling in the Settlement, despite the fact that your directors had been informed by the Council and the local British Authorities that, in view of the opposition of the Chinese to the introduction of this form of gambling into Shanghai, the political aspect of the question to say nothing of other objectionable features had become a matter of grave concern. Recent developments have intensified the gravity of the situation and the Council has definitely decided that in the public interest it has no alternative but to take immediate steps to put an end to dog racing in the Settlement in which decision it has the full concurrence and support of the local British Consular Authorities.

You are therefore informed that the operation of dog racing tracks in the Settlement will not be permitted after March 31, 1931.

In order to mitigate insofar as it consistently can any undue hardship the Council is prepared to take over the lease of the Luna Park property and to give consideration to any cases of individual hardship on the part of your employees.

Very truly yours,
SGD.) S. FESSENDEN,
Director General.

It was also reported that the authorities of the French Concession had promised to take similar action forcing the closure of the "Canidrome," a similar dog-gambling pari-mutuel resort which has been operating in the French area, but this report has not been confirmed. In fact, later news was to the effect that the French Syndicate's shares were going up, thus indicating that it was going to continue business. The action of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in forcing a closure of the two British-registered greyhound tracks popularly known as "Luna Park" and the "Stadium" will be welcomed by all right-thinking residents of the Settlement, both foreign and Chinese. But while approving the action, there will be no similar approval of the blundering methods which the Council has pursued in connection with this whole question. According to correspondence which has been made public, the Council at first wrote the promoters of these gambling joints a letter permitting them to open their tracks. Then later on the Council reversed its attitude and refused to issue them a license, but while refusing a license, the Council did permit them to operate and even supplied policemen to keep order on the evenings when racing was held. Also, the Council once sent the proprietors of the tracks a letter requesting them to limit their racing to one night a week, but took no action to enforce this ruling. As Mr. Fessenden's recent letter indicated the proprietors of the resorts openly flouted the Council and the sentiments of all decentminded citizens and greatly increased their activities by doubling the number of races, issuing free admission tickets and by publishing large advertisements in all of the local foreign and Chinese newspapers. Those who read the article in last week's issue of *The Review* on this subject, which was entitled, "The Men and the Interests Behind Dog-Race Pari-Mutuel Gambling in the International Settlement," will understand some of the inside phases of this question which have puzzled the public since the

original opening of the gambling resorts. However, there still are many unexplained matters; for example, why did Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General permit these gambling resorts to be incorporated under British law and registered in the local British Consulate-General? One also wonders why the local Consular Body, the Chairman of which was E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, did not raise objection. It is possible that an answer to these questions may in time be disclosed, but for the present they remain a mystery!

Public indignation regarding the whole question of the introduction of this form of open-commercialized gambling in the International Settlement will not be lessened by the statement in Mr. Fessenden's letter of last week that the Council "is prepared to take over the lease of the Luna Park property and to give consideration to any cases of individual hardship on the part of the employes." Translated into plain language this means that the Municipal Council is going to take the money of local tax-payers, Chinese and foreigners, and help a gang of gamblers liquidate their enterprises without serious loss. And this in the face of the recently disclosed report of Luna Park which showed a net profit of $322,000 for last year and a total net profit of more than $500,000 since the gambling institution was opened. The two British dog-gambling resorts, Luna Park and the Stadium were each capitalized at $500,000, while the French resort, the Candirome, was capitalized at $600,000, making the total capitalization for the three, $1,600,000. Since the promoters of these iniquitous institutions knew they were engaging in a business that was illegal both in China and in their home countries, one wonders by what stretch of the imagination the Municipal Council of the International Settlement considered itself obligated to take over their properties and provide jobs for the employes. Surely, this is a dangerous precedent which the Council is setting for the future in the event other interests should decide to open further gambling joints in the foreign administered areas.

The belated action of the Municipal Council in finally deciding to close the dog-gambling resorts was forced by several considerations: First, outraged public opinion that felt that this form of wholesale commercialized gambling was largely responsible for the wave of crime in the Settlement; and second, the realization on the part of those engaged in legitimate business that a continuation of the scandalous conditions would ultimately cause the foreign Powers to withdraw their support from the standpoint of maintaining the present status of the Settlement. The fact that the Chinese Government, the Kuomintang Party and Chinese public organizations generally have been opposed to the operation of these gambling resorts also had its effect, but the Chinese were powerless to do anything owing to the fact that British incorporation provided these gambling places with exterritorial protection. The value of exterritorial protection for institutions of this kind was amply demonstrated two years ago when the Municipal Council invoked Chinese law and closed a roulette-gambling institution operated by a Mexican and recently when the local police closed a "club" which was being operated for gambling purposes by a group of Russian emigrees. In the cases of the Mexicans and Russians they had lost their exterritorial rights, hence automatically became subject to Chinese laws which the foreign authorities were obligated to enforce in the Settlement. But from the standpoint of the British, their treaty conferring exterritorial rights does not expire until 1933, hence the Chinese were powerless to take any action and the British court officials apparently did not wish to take any action, the result being the continuous operation of a system of open-commercialized gambling which is illegal under both British and Chinese laws and which resulted in the wholesale victimization of the Chinese residents of the Settlement for a period of practically three years!

Shanghai Harbor Silts While Experts Argue

IT is a happy augury for the future of Shanghai harbor that the discussions on the subject are becoming somewhat heated. True it is that there has already been far too much talking, too many so-called investigations by highly paid engineers, and a plethora of reports, all costing thousands of dollars—but in the meantime Shanghai's harbor facilities continue to be imperilled. It is high time that all these words should be translated into action and it is quite probable that out of the heat generated during the present discussions sufficient energy will be created to make a start.

Captain Robert Dollar in a recent speech mentioned that he had been talking over the matter of Shanghai's poor harbor facilities with General Chiang Kai-shek. The Captain had asked General Chiang whether it was going to be necessary for the owners of ships in the future to route their vessels to other ports on account of lack of facilities for the handling of great ocean liners in Shanghai. The General's reply to the Captain was that such a condition must be prevented. This matter of the hazards of Shanghai harbor was discussed in an editorial in *The Review* of December 27 and since that time the matter of Shanghai's harbor facilities has been taken up in other publications and from various angles.

In *Finance and Commerce* January 7, Captain F. Scurr, a practical seaman with more than a quarter century's experience on the China coast, and at present conducting a marine surveying office in Shanghai, outlined a scheme for a deep-water wharf in Shanghai. The gist of Captain Scurr's recommendation is that if the local authorities and leading business men of Shanghai in cooperation with the leading steamship lines, will coordinate their efforts and influence, a great modern terminal can be created where five large liners can berth at the same time and still leave ample room for smaller craft. He says that such a site is available down the Whangpoo on the Shanghai side of the river seven miles from the Custom House and six miles from the entrance to the Whangpoo. The advantage of building a terminal at said site, the Captain argues, is

that there will be no need to lavish money on dredging the Fairy Flats, as the tides will provide, free of cost, all the water required by vessels which will berth at Shanghai's new terminal.

An editorial criticism of Captain Scurr's suggestions by the editor of the British official organ brought forth an interesting letter from P. H. Rolfe, a Younger Brother of the Trinity House. Mr. Rolfe points out that for a considerable number of years, the practice of all large mail steamers, when inward bound, has been to time their arrival at the Pilot Station near the Fairway Buoy so that they can proceed in over the Flats without delay. Modern large liners, he points out have such a reserve of speed that they are able to make up for time lost owing to bad weather. The time of arrival is not a hard and fast one, and in general, the permissible limits for vessels drawing say twenty-eight feet and steaming say 16/18 knots will be between four hours, and half an hour, before High Water Tungsha. In Shanghai, about the position of the Garden Bund, Mr. Rolfe mentions that the water starts to rise approximately two hours before II. W. Tungsha, and the flood stream commences one hour before H. W. Tungsha. At the position of the proposed new deep water wharf, these conditions take place approximately forty minutes earlier, and the vessels berthed there will be at least one hour nearer to the Fairy Flats. M. Rolfe continues: "A large deep draft liner, therefore, would be able to leave the new terminal say one and a half hours before H. W. Tungsha. At that time, the state of tide will be practically slack water as regards the run of the stream, the water having been rising for about one and a quarter hours previously. There would therefore be no navigational difficulties, and having no congested channels to traverse, except possibly a short section at Woosung, the vessel would pass out of the Whangpoo at Woosung in three quarters of an hour, i.e., three quarters of an hour before H. W. Tungsha. The run down to Kiutoan L. V., at the inner end of the Fairy Flats, takes about one hour and a half, giving the time of passing Kiutoan as three quarters of an hour after H. W. Tungsha."

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Whangpoo Conservancy Board issues annually an illustrated brochure of about one hundred pages entitled "The Port of Shanghai." The fifth and latest edition, according to the introductory note, is "essentially the same as its predecessor, save that the statistics have been brought up to date and a few small additions have been made." In this publication is reported the fact that a committee of consulting engineers met in Shanghai in October 15, 1921, and made a report on the Shanghai harbor. This committee was composed as follows: General W. M. Black, U. S. Army retired, formerly Chief of the Engineering Corps of the United States Army, nominated by member for U. S. A.; Dr. I. Hiroi, Advisor to the Japanese Government on Japanese Ports, nominated by member for Japan; P. G. Hornell, Consulting Harbor Engineer, nominated by member for Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; F. Palmer, Consulting Engineer to Port of London, nominated by member for Great Britain; L. Perrier, former Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal and Ingenieur en Chef des Ponts et Chaussees (Paris), nominated by member for France; P. J. Ott de Vries, nominated by member for Holland and the Engineer-in-Chief (Chairman).

The essential recommendation of the Committee was to make and maintain a channel through the Fairy Flats, developing it gradually foot by foot, to as great a depth and width as required and possible, and to provide as soon as feasible a channel of 600 feet bottom width for the passage of ships drawing 33 feet at ordinary neap high water. A note was made of the fact that as the mean ordinary neap high water level is 28 feet above the present crest of the Fairy Flats, and allowing threee feet for clearance, wave action, etc. and one foot for fall of tide during the ship's passage, this meant the attainment of a depth at neap high water of 37 feet or a deepening of 9 feet on the crest.

Since that time only perfunctory work has been done in the harbor, and the large liners coming up the Whangpoo continue to damage their bottoms owing to the shallowness of the water. Of course, merely deeping the Whangpoo is not sufficient. What is needed is to deepen the mouth of the Yangtsze so as to get the boats into the harbor safely. At any rate, if something is not done in the near future Shanghai is likely to be "crossed off the map" as a calling place for the large liners and reduced to the position of Tientsin, becoming merely a port for intermediate steamers. Unless adequate steps are taken it may ultimately mean that large steamers will cut Shanghai off and only come to Kobe, Japan and thence direct to Hongkong and Manila, making it necessary for Shanghai to "ferry" its passengers and freight to and from Japan with increased cost to the Shanghai business and traveling public. Iu such a case the Japanese plan, seriously broached in the days of the World War, of making Kobe the distributing center for the shipping business of China, would come to fruition—and without the Japanese having to make any special efforts to bring such a consummation about.

A "Silver Pegging Syndicate" Recommended by Austrian Economist

Dr. Joseph Hans, an Austrian economist, in a letter to the London *Financial Times* January 7 urges the need for international co-operation to check the decline in the price of silver and suggests the formation of an "International silver pegging syndicate," which would absorb from the market a floating quantity of the metal amounting to about a thousand million ounces. This surplus, he says, is responsible for the price fluctuations. Dr. Hans suggests that the price of silver should be fixed at 15 pence per ounce and that his proposed syndicate should also control the closing down of mines. He urges the remonetisation of silver as the standard in the East and increased use of silver for subsidiary coins in all states which are members of the syndicate.

British Indian Silver Policy Blamed for World Depression

The Senate sub-committee at Washington which has been investigating the causes of the decline of Sino-American trade will, according to *Reuter*, recommend to President Hoover that he enter into international negotiations for a silver loan to China.

They also will recommend negotiations with the British and other governments for a suspension of the British policy regarding sale of silver from India, and discuss with other powers the advisability of fixing an international value for silver. With regard to India the chairman of the committee declares that the British policy of selling silver on a depressed market was the major cause of the world's trade depression.

Kidnapping in Shanghai

BY M. K. HAN

Shanghai, among all its distinctions, is especially distinguished for its kidnappings. In other metropolitan cities there are also kidnappings but not so many as there are in Shanghai. In other cities, when kidnappings occur, the whole populace is aroused and police will do their best to investigate into the case and try their best to prevent any recurrence. But in Shanghai, kidnappings are pratically a daily occurrence and the municipal authorities do not take them as a serious matter. It is customary in China that high officials have bodyguards. Those who think that they are "qualified" to be kidnapped generally employ bodyguards at their homes and have them accompany them wherever they go. Some rich Chinese not only employ their countrymen as bodyguards, but they also employ foreigners—White Russians. The kidnappers have become experienced in carrying out their schemes through long practice. If the kidnappers want to abduct a certain person, that person can hardly escape their grasp. Cases and cases of kidnapping have been frustrated, and kinappers have been arrested and heavy sentences have been passed on them and special laws have been formulated to govern specially criminals of this class, but all these do not help to solve the problem and the kidnapping menace goes on as usual and even more than before.

From the newspapers we can see that when any victim is kidnapped he is generally carried away in a motor car and a pair of dark opaque glasses is put on the victim's eyes so that he will not be able to see the way. After having reached the destination, the victim is hidden in some pre-arranged house or other kind of shelter and guarded by the kidnappers. After that, the most important part of the whole business comes. They make a demand for money, generally a sum proportional to what the victim possesses. It seems that the kidnappers investigate the victim's financial condition before they commit the crime. In some cases the servants of the victims are also the accomplices of the gangs. Generally they would arrange a place with the victim's family folks to talk over the question of ransom and other related matters. If the necessary sum has been paid down then the victim will be released. If not, they will keep him until have got what they want. If their plot is not discovered by the authorities, generally they succeed in getting what they want. In this way many are held by the kidnappers as hostages and they are bargained for by both sides as commodities. Whenever an arrangement is made to release the victim, the kidnappers always warn the victim's family not to inform the police by any means, else tragic events will result. In order to avoid the interference of the police into the case after having been released by paying ransom, the victims fabricate a story of how they managed to escape from the imprisoned den. Sometimes the fabrications are so apparent and unreal, that only small boys will believe in them. Usually when any person is kidnapped, kidnappers treat them very courteously, their aim is to get money from the victim and not to treat the hostage badly. In a Chinese paper sometime ago it was pointed out that there is a rule existing among the kidnappers that once a person is kidnapped, he is free from being kidnapped, again. Although there has been the exception that a certain merchant had been kidnapped twice, generally a person if kidnapped once, is free from keing kidnapped again. Again it must be noted from what can be found in the newspapers, that the kidnppers only abduct men and not women, although once a concubine of a rich man was kidnapped for a few days.

Kidnappers Become Fiercer

Formerly when the kidnappers abducted anybody they did not hurt the victim. But now, not only do the kidnappings become more frequent but the kidnappers have become fiercer than previously. The two recent incidents when a Russian bodyguard was shot dead in cold blood and a chauffeur was shot dead before he was able to pull out his pistol and the serious wounding of a victim, all show the desperateness of the kidnappers. It seems that the bodyguards will be of no use in future. There are times when the bodyguards are neglectful, and the kidnappers will fall on them and kill them instantly before they are able to move the trigger of their weapons. Even if the bodyguards be attentive all the time, they cannot single out the kidnappers and cannot point their weapons at everybody all the time. But the kidnappers are always aware of the best chance to take their turn with the bodyguards. There will come a day when not only bodyuards will be employed to protect their masters, but machine guns will be used too to take precautions against the kidnappers, and people, instead of using the motor cars as transportation vehicles, will use tanks.

Perhaps three causes lie at the root of the kidnapping menace in Shanghai. The first one is the cheap cost of weapons. In the eyes of the general public, the cost of a pistol is rather too expensive, as they have no use for it. But in the eyes of the kidnappers the price is moderate and cheap as compared with the return they get from their victims. If one has money, he needs not worry that he cannot buy this or that. He can buy everything he likes in Shanghai, expensive cars, opium, arms and what not. With the rapid progress made in science, the manufacturing of pistols has come to such perfection that some are so small that one can be held in the hand without being detected. It can be carried everywhere as one pleases. Although it is small, its usefulness is just the same, and it can shoot a person dead quite easily. So long as the kidnappers can get hold of the pistols, there are always dare-to-die people ready to risk their lives for the almighty dollar.

The Responsibility of the Police

Secondly, our municipal police are also responsible for the growth of kidnapping in Shanghai. The police which are maintained by the municipality are supposed to protect all the residents therein. With all the up-to-date implements in thir hands, and with the special C. I. Depatment attached, they ought easily be able to fight down the kidnapping menace with a very short lapse of time. But on the contrary, oftentimes the police are outwitted by the kidnappers and the kidnappers leave no clue for the police to trace. Many kidnapping cases reported were committed in the busiest section of the town. But the police have neither been able to prevent their occurrence beforehand, nor able to arrest the culprits after the crimes have been committed. When kidnapping first became prevalent in Shanghai, whenever anybody was kidnapped the family usually reported to the police station for help. Nowadays the victims' families do not report to the police station. This is partly due to the fact that they are warned by the kidnappers from doing so, but it is also because that even if they report the cases to the police, the police would not be able to render much help. In a letter addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association which appeared in all the Chinese dailies on December 27, it was pointed out that more than four million and seventy thousand taels have been expended for protection purposes by the Council, but the police are still not able to protect the citizens who pay the taxes and to curb the kidnapping menace. Undoubtedly the inefficiency of the police is one cause that gives rise to the kidnapping menace in Shanghai. If the police were efficient, although the menace could not be cleared off in one day's time, at least the cases would not be so numerous and so desperate and the kidnappers would not be so daring as to commit the crimes in the busiest part of the town.

Without doubt the most important cause of the kidnapping menace is the present social unrest. The civil wars which had been carried on for so many years in China caused many people to lose their homes; many were stripped of their property and all they had. Although there are no available statistics, everybody believes that the unemployment problem is acute at present. Whether men work or not, the stomachs must always be filled.

Powers Reply to China on Subject of Abolition of Extraterritoriality

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking January 11 reported that the varions Powers concerned have replied to the National Government's Note dispatched last month urging that delegates be immediately appointed to continue negotiations relative to the abolition of extraterritoriality. It is understood that the Powers, while reciprocating the National Government's wish for an early settlement of the question, express the hope that such settlement will be brought about through the usual diplomatic procedure. Definite measures relative to the matter are said to be under their consideration. In a cablegram to the Ministry of Forign Affairs, Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister at Washington, reports that he has requested the U. S. State Depprtment to resume with him the discussions regarding extraterritoriality so that an early settlement may be arrived at.

New York Bullion Brokers Discuss Silver's Future

Messrs. Handy and Harman, bullion brokers, in their annual review of the silver market, issued in New York, Jan. 12 said that any plan for stabilizing or enhancing the price of silver must recognize the world-wide importance of silver if success is to be achieved. Messrs. Handy and Harman further believe that any action taken as a result of international agreement is more likely to achieve its purpose than a separate national effort.

The review continues: "Perhaps curtailment of supplies from demonetization may be effected; perhaps the policy of the Indian Government in selling silver from the treasury reserves may be altered; perhaps even the resumption of subsidiary coinage in certain countries may be effected; perhaps new industrial uses for silver may be found. Undoubtedly, any accomplishment on these lines would strengthen the silver market, but it is our opinion that, even without such assistance, the price of silver will advance when a revival of world trade occurs."

Messrs. Handy and Harman continue by saying that when the purchasing power of the remainder of the world revives, thereby creating more favorable trade balances for India and China through the sale of their products at higher prices, and when internal conditions in India and China allow of greater productive activity, then we may except to see an increase in the consumption of silver by the Far East, because it is inconceivable that these 750,000,000 people are ready to change the habits of centuries and accept the demonetization of silver.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to Make His Headquarters in Peiping

A *Rengo* dispatch from Peiping January 13 characterized as apparently reliable the Chinese reports from Tientsin that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang contemplates relinquishing his posts as Commander-in-Chief of the North-eastern frontier Defence and Chairman of the Liaoning (Fengtien) Provincial Government and handing them over to Chang Tso-hsiang, the present General Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Frontier Defence.

In such case it is suggested that General Wang Fu-lin, the present Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, would replace General Wang Fu-lin in Heilungkiang. Marshal Chang would then devote himself entirely to carrying out the duties of Vice-Commander of the National Forces, making his headquarters in Peiping.

Reconstituted Court of Consuls Has Five Members

The Consular Body held a meeting last week and inreased the membership of the Court of Consuls from three members to five. The two new members are the senior consul, J. Van Haute, consul general for Belgium, and F. E. H. Groenman, consul general for the Netherlands. The three present members of the Court of Consuls were re-elected. They are J. F. Brenan, consul general for Great Britain, Douglas Jenkins, consul general for the United States, and Kuramatsu Murai, consul general for Japan. The reconstituted court will hear the suit brought by S. M. Edwards, suspended secretary of the Municipal Council, who is suing for damages.

Chinese-Owned Ship Pirated in South China Waters

The China Merchants S. N. Co.'s steamer *Hsinming*, which left Shanghai January 9 enroute for Foochow, was pirated 55 miles north of Hongkong, near the notorious Bias Bay district, by a gang who had mixed with the passengers. Three Chinese first-class passengers and one of the compradore's staff were taken as hostages. The pirates, after helping themselves to some of the cargo, left the ship early on the morning of January 13, evidently fearing capture. The ship later proceeded to its destination.

Cold Wave Hits China Coast—Lowest Temperature in 38 Years

An exceptionally cold wave struck the China coast end of last week, Siccawei observatory, near Shangeai, reporting a minimum of 11.1 degrees Fahrenheit on January 10—the lowest temperature recorded in 38 years. In North China weather conditions suddenly became exceptionally severe. Tsinan reported 14 degrees below zero, Harbin 55 below zero. The Pei Ho, the river leading from the sea to Tientsin, turned into a sheet of ice on the night of January 10.

中國評論週報

The China Critic

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Indians Riot as Protest Against Hangings

A telegram from Bombay January 12 stated that 155 persons were in hospital with injuries as a result of the rioting in protest against the execution at Poona on that date of four persons concerned in the Sholapur riots of May last. Thirty of those in hospital are in a serious condition.

At mob rescued from the police two speakers at a Congress meeting who had been arrested. The meeting was held in the village of Kilanpur in defiance of the ordinance against instigation of nonpayment of taxes.

At Allahabad a mob attacked the police with stones and lathis. An Indian police officer fired his revolver into the mob, seriously injuring one person. The crowd was finally dispersed. The Police casualties were eight injured.

At Belgaum sixty persons were injured, six of them seriously, as a result of a police lathi charge which was to disperse a procession held in protest against the executions at Poona. The procession was held in spite of the magistrate's prohibition of such a meeting.

At Karachi a total of 150 persons were injured, 50 of them seriously, as the result of an affray lasting seven hours between the police and members of the Congress, who attempted to hold a procession and meeting. The police made three charges with their lathis and arrested 36 persons, including Gomibai, the new woman dictator, and 19 women who squatted in the middle of the road and refused to move. A police superintendent and some constables were injured by stones thrown at them.

When the four Indians who were sentenced to death in connection with the Sholapur riots last May were hanged at Poona January 12, the Police had to charge to disperse a crowd of sympathizers who endeavored to march to the jail where the executions took place.

Nanking Supreme Court Decides Nanking Road Tenant Case

The important question of the rights of tenants in properties which they have occupied for a long time, which came into prominence about half a year ago in what was known as the Nanking Road Tenant Case, has once more come to the fore through a decision by the Supreme Court at Nanking, to which the case had gone on appeal. The point at issue was whether tenants without a lease had to remove on one month's notice. In the Court of First Instance the tenants were defeated. The Second Branch of the High Court, after hearing the tenants' appeal, reversed the lower court on the ground that there was a custom in Shanghai in favor of the tenants' contention. Now the Supreme Court remits the case to the Shanghai Appeal Court to try the point as to what the custom as regards giving notice in Shanghai really is. At any rate the Nanking Supreme Court says that the custom the tenants rely on has not been proved and would, if upheld, result in impeding the progress of the city and the public welfare.

W. Cameron Forbes to Investigate Japanese Immigration into Philippines

W. Cameron Forbes, a former Governor-General of the Philippines, who is now United States Ambassador to Japan, will proceed to Manila next month on a three-weeks visit to the Governor-General, Dwight F. Davis.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Manila states that the visit of Mr. Forbes is considered significant on account of the constant stream of Japanese immigrants into the Philippines, most of them settling in Mindanao, especially in Davao Province.

It is believed that Mr. Forbes will attempt to remedy the situation through a "gentlemen's agreement" limiting Japanese immigration.

No Passports Needed for Short Trips into China

In response to an inquiry from the Kwangtung Provincial Government regarding passport exemption for foreign travellers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has replied that the following provision in the Treaty of Tientsin, 1858, shall continue to hold good for the present:

"No passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 li and for a period not exceeding five days."

Head of Legislative Yuan Discusses the Unqual Treaties

By Hu Han-ming

(This is a full translation of the remarks of Hu Han-ming, President of the National Legislative Yuan, delivered at Nanking on Jan. 1)

IN HIS will, our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, clearly told us that "For forty years, I have devoted myself to the cause of the people's revolution with but one end in view, the elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations". Again he said, "..... the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay". For nearly a hundred years China has been been bound by the unequal treaties and from our experience we know that the unequal treaties are the weapons by which the imperialists robbed us of our freedom and equality. In order to carry out our revolution thoroughly and to attain equality and freedom among the nations, we have to do what is said in his will—that is, the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

Since the death of our late leader, the Kuomintang, in accordance with his will, has striven vigorously for the abolition of the unequal treaties. After several years of struggle tariff autonomy was restored to China. But as to the abolition of consular jurisdiction we have made no improvement in this direction. After the Boxer Uprising, in accordance with the Article 11 of the Protocol, commercial treaties between China and foreign powers were revised. The Chinese demanded that a stipulation providing for the abolition of consular jurisdiction should be inserted in the treaties. So in 1902, the Sino-British Commercial Treaty provided:

> "China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing."

In the following years, the Sino-American treaty of 1902, the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1903 and the Sino-Swedish treaties of 1908 and 1918, all contain a similar provision. Aside from these, in 1916, the British Government proposed to the signatory powers to the Washington Conference that "as soon as China has a stable government, negotiations be started with China for the revision of the treaties and settlement of outstanding problems. But if the Chinese demands are reasonable and are not in violation of the treaty rights, they also may be considered, there being no necessity of waiting for the establishent of a stable government". At the same time, many of our friendly powers, such as America and Japan, etc. all expressed their sympathy with China and expressed their willingness to meet China more than half way. But mere speaking without being accompanied by action accomplishes nothing. Since 1902, 28 years have elapsed. During these 28 years it is an undeniable a fact that China has made considerable improvement in her laws and judicial systems. But it is much to be regretted that despite the improvements made, when the Chinese repeatedly demanded the abolition of consular jurisdiction, the powers which insist on the imperialistic policy, are not sincere in meeting Chinese aspirations, and further they adopt a policy of wilful procrastination, as a means of resisting the Chinese demands, in contradiction to their promises and talk about international good will.

Obstacles by the Powers

In order to set up more obstacles in the way to abolition these powers resort to two arguments against the Chinese demands: First, China has no stable government and the country is not yet unified; and secondly, Chinese laws are not complete. But are these grounds justifiable? Certainly not. A National Government as provided in the will of our late leader was established with full support from the nation, and it has at last unified the country. The rebellions staged by the discontented politicians and militarists have been put down one after another. Such a stable government is truly representative of the Chinese people and is more than fit to work for the relief of the suffering of the people which was imposed on them for nearly a hundred years. As to the alleged non-completion of the Chinese laws, this is entirely untrue. After two years of labor by the Legislative Yuan, such laws as Law of Negotiable Instruments, Civil Procedure, Company Law, Maritime Trade Law, Insurance Law, Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Law, etc, have all been promulgated by the National Government. We are not boasting that such laws are adequate and modern in the eyes of modern jurists. As to the prison reforms and the establishment of the modern courts, vigorous steps have been taken in this direction and many accomplishments have already been achieved. It is our belief that the present state of the Chinese laws and the judicial system is far better than that in Japan and Turkey before abolition of consular jurisdiction there. Therefore, should not all the friendly powers claiming to be sympathetic with the Chinese and fair in dealing with us, not give us a helping hand?

Furthermore, according to international usages, an independent nation has absolute power over all persons and property within its territory. No foreign national in China could demand that as the Chinese laws are not complete they should be exempted from the Chinese jurisdiction. We should know that the enforcement of the laws is to govern the people. No country under the sun would specially establish another kind of judicial system to suit a handful of foreign nationals, merely because their laws may be different from the country in which they are residing. Such action would only tend to confuse its judicial system and to degrade its sovereign rights, No Chinese residents in America and Europe would say that the foreign laws are more convenient to them. Why then do not the Chinese consuls in London, New York, Tokyo, Paris, etc. claim jurisdiction over the Chinese? There?

From the practical standpoint of view, when the Chinese legislation and judiciary are compared with that of the foreign countries, it is not apparent that the Chinese are inferior in any way. This is especially true when our decisions are compared with the judicial decisions handed down by the authorities in the foreign concessions and settlement. The consul is only a commercial agent but if he is at same time in charge of judicial affairs, he destroys the principle of the independence of the judiciary. The duty of the consul is to protect the commercial interests of his nationals in that territory in accordance with the commercial treaties concluded. The judicial officers are to enforce laws and to give fair decisions to the parties concerned. The nature of the two duties of these officers is materialy different one from the other. That the consuls are not familiar with laws is an undeniable a fact. Even assuming that they do have some knowledge of laws how can civil officers in charge of judicial affairs give a fair decision? The imperialists know only how to infringe the sovereign rights of China but they do not know that in so doing they are only destroying their own traditional principles of separation of powers in the government, and giving an unconstitutional and autocratic treatment to their citizens, Such illegal action is indeed alarming! During the past years, it is a well-known fact that the consuls wishing to protect their nationals, have always acted partially. This is not a groundless accusation; even the most obstinate foreigners will know that it is a fact.

The Aim of the Imperialists

I have been studying the reasons why the imperialists have been so insistent on maintaining their present *status quo*. It is because they want to hold their political and economic rights which they have already acquired in the weak and small countries. Especially during the present time of commercial struggle, the imperialists have to pay special attention to their economic position, fearing that if the raw materials are lacking they could not supply the manufacturers with materials for their mass production, and at the same time always worrying that our people might not buy from them their surplus goods. They are also worrying that as the population increases rapidly the number of unemployed will also increase. So the imperialists have to exercise full efforts in the economic exploitation of the weak and small countries whose industries are in a backward state They know well that any change in the economic condition in China would have tremendous effect upon their economic position, so they want to employ the unequal treaties, which were imposed on us under duress ninety years ago, to continually oppress us, to bind us, and to kill us—whatever they wish. But we can say decidedly, after observing their actions and examining their way of thinking, the imperialists are too short-sight-

ed. They know only to preserve their present *status quo*, but never help us; they know only how to carry out their aggressive policy, but never think that such policy is now against public opinion and is destined to be a failure. In a country, especially in the time when it is awakened and in the time when it is taking vigorous steps towards the restoration of its lost rights, no matter how great is the oppressive force from the imperialists they can never stop their movement. The abolition of the unequal treaties in Japan and Turkey is an example before us. The same is sure to occur in China and many other weak but gradually awakened countries. The imperialists, whose policy has already proved to be a fallacy, should realize this.

The ordinary interpretation of the word—benefit—is that if there is a benefit to one there must be a detriment to other. The way of thinking of the imperialists is exactly the same, so they show every cruelty in manner in order to benefit themselves. In fact, if a benefit is gained at the expense of another is not a true benefit. Suppose the detriment to a person or a country is of such an extent that the person or the country is crushed out of existence, there would be no benefit to the other party or the imperialists, as they have to lose a source of income. When I was in London, one British banker, in his article to one paper, said that a true benefit is one which is beneficial to both. If one only seeks for a benefit for his own he will acquire no benefit in the end. To benefit others, but to damage one's self is wrong but to damage others so as to benefit one's self is equally wrong. Such is the true conception of a benefit.

Mutual Help Necessary

It is our opinion that to attain racial freedom and prosperity, a strong foundation of mutual help should be laid. We should do what is said by Mo-tz (墨子), our ancient philisopher. He said, "Only by mutual love there be a mutual benefit; those who can live are those who love others and give benefit to others. That is, those who love others will be loved by others, and those who given benefit to others will be given benefit by others". Such are really the principles for the co-existence of human beings. From the above, it is clear that it is a great blunder for the imperialists to refuse to abrogate the unequal treaties and to relinquish consular jurisdiction merely because they are afraid that such abrogation and relinquishment would be detrimental to their political interests and economic position in China. Let us ask the Germans and Austrians, who have both relinquished their consular jurisdiction in China; their trade with China has been increasing by leaps and bounds. On the other hand those who still enjoy consular jurisdiction in China, not only are their commercial interests not necessarily greater than those of the Germans but on the contrary, they are decreasing. For this reason when I was in London where I met the leaders of the Labor Party, Conservative Party and Liberal Party, they all agreed with the proposal and reasons for the abolition of consular jurisdiction in China. As to other countries, they could not give any reason in opposition against the abolition. Even the merchant and the scholar also agree that there is no ground for the existence of consular jurisdiction in China. So generally, the sober minded people know that economically it is not necessary that there should be a detriment to one in order that there should be a benefit to the other, so politically, to receive such an unconstitutional and autocratic treatment from their home governments is nothing to be proud of. That some of the powers do not agree to the abrogation of the unequal treaties may be due to their stupid pertinacity. But the fact is that it is only because of the existence of the unequal treaties and the consular jurisdiction that the Chinese refuse to open their interior to foreign trade. It is only because of the existence of the unequal treaties that anti-foreign feelings of the Chinese aroused. Such anti-foreign feeling is sure to do no good to the Chinese, but it is a great damage to foreigners.

We are strongly convinced that racial freedom and prosperity can only be built upon a foundation of mutual help. What is meant by mutual help is universal love, righteousness, fraternity, a spirit of wang-doo. Our late leader, in his Three Peoples' Principles, taught us that the Principle of Race is to "put down racial inequality", so internally, we have to acquire equality for all races in the country, and externally, we have to acquire the equality of all races in the world. Those races which have already elevated themselves to a superior position should, in a true spirit of altruism, regard "other countries as if their own, other families as if their own, and other bodies as if their own". (quoted from the saying of Mo-tz) They should take it as their responsibility to help other races to attain the same racial freedom and prosperity.

At present China is the only country where consular jurisdiction exists. The Chinese people, in accordance with the teachings of our late leader, have already determined to strive for the abolition of the unequal treaties. All friendly powers who are far-sighted enough, and who always claim to be humanitarian in policy, should sympathize with the Chinese and help the Chinese in every way. In his will, our late leader told us that ". . . . . ally ourselves in a common struggle with those people of the world who treat us on the basis of equality". We earnestly hope that the powers friendly to us will be trully awakened during this time when the Chinese are exerting full efforts for the abolition of the unequal treaties.

Political Outlook in China Discussed

Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Special Commissioner in Europe of the Chinese Government, recently gave his views on the situation in China to a private meeting of the Executive of the China and Far East Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The following are extracts from his remarks.

The task of reconstruction awaiting China is an enormous one. China will and must buy from abroad and from Manchester, if you supply her with the right kind of goods, at the right kind of price; also take into account Chinese political susceptibilities with reference to questions of an international nature in order to cultivate goodwill—that is of paramount importance. Secondly, China cannot buy without being given either credit or an opportunity to sell her goods in the foreign markets. Along these two lines, much assistance may be given to China from foreign business quarters. China's total foreign trade has been on the increase practically all through these years.

"In desiring to abolish extra-territoriality, Nationalist China does not desire the abolition of foreign legitimate interests, property rights, and personal safety. On more than one occasion has the Government publicly declared its willingness to afford protection and hold itself responsible for their illegal infringement. The Chinese Government will always keep in view fairness and justice to foreign nationals and their interests in China. We want your goodwill. We have gone a long way during recent years to cultivate it. We will continue to do so. We hope you will, in return, do the same.

"What Nationalist China wants is the passing of the unequal treaty regime. And we want it to pass into history peacefully, amicably, and prejudicial to the interests of no one. It is passing. Tariff autonomy has been regained. Several concessions and the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei have been returned. Five States have, conditionally, relinquished extra-territoriality. Negotiations have been going on with Great Britain, the United States of America, and Japan with reference to the same question. Commercial treaties, equal and reciprocal, have been entered into with Poland, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia, Persia; the same subject is being discussed with several other nations.

"What is even more important is the passing of the fossil mentality. The last several years have witnessed a remarkable change of atmosphere, which augurs well for friendly relations between China and the foreign Powers. The reaction caused by dillydallying is vanishing. It would be, to say the very least, unfortunate should this golden moment be let pass without producing fruitful results that will be beneficial to both the Chinese and the foreigner."

Sir Aurel Stein Is Opposed by Ancient Relics Society

The campaign of the Peiping Society for the Preservation of Ancient Relics against Sir Aurel Stein is having its effect. Sir Aurel arrived in Kashgar on October 5 last. His plans then were to proceed to Khotan and Niya and then work his way across the Taklamakan desert to the Tarim river in eastern Turkestan. The Chinese authorities in Sinkiang wired some time ago urging that no difficulty should be placed in the explorer's way, but owing to the opposition against him the National government has wired to Kashgar suggesting that Sir Aurel either remain there or at least should not travel across the desert, but go straight to Urumchi to discuss his further movements with the chairman of the Sinkiang provincial government.

Sir Aurel is reported by *Reuter* to have replied that he was only too willing that a Chinese should accompany him on his travels and scientific explorations but that he does not desire to go direct to Urumchi or the whole winter will be wasted.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. W. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. 1

The General Plan

The general plan of the course is to give all students a thorough knowledge in the elements of the Chinese language. The lessons will include instructions on methods of study, on technical features as phonetics, tones, character analysis and other related subjects. The work of the first year is divided into fifty lessons. Each lesson will include the assignment, detailed instructions to the students as to the order in which he is to study the lesson, and the necessary instruction material.

Method

The student is taught to read Chinese from the very first. A series of easy conversational reading lessons have been prepared for the first year. These lessons become increasingly more difficult and by the time the student has completed the first year, he will have mastered two hundred and fifty characters. The vocabulary has been carefully selected and systematically arranged. Each new lesson will contain five new characters, and will include from five to ten new expressions. By the time the student has completed the fifty lessons, he will have become acquainted with the 250 frequently used Chinese characters and with over five hundred current and useful expressions.

Advice to the Student

You are about to undertake one of the most fascinating tasks, the study of the Chinese language. Do not approach the study of this language with a fear or dread of its difficulty. You may be under the impression that the Chinese language is the most difficult language to learn. You are under this false impression due to the reports that have been circulated by former students of the language. Mr. Milne after having studied the language for a few weeks made the following remarks.

"To acquire the Chinese is a work for men with bodies of brass, lungs of steel, heads of oak, hands of spring steel, eyes of eagles, hearts of apostles, memories of angels, and lives of Methuselah! Still I make a little progress. I hope if not to be master, yet to gain as much as will suit the purpose of a missionary. Every sentence gained I value at the rate of a dollar; so that should I gain 10,000 I shall not consider myself poor."

Mr. Milne later changed his mind. He became one of the leading scholars of the Chinese language. Today the Chinese language is no more considered the most difficult language, but one of the most fascinating subjects in the realm of lingnistic study.

Study the lesson materials in the order outlined in the lessons. That material referred to in Lesson I should be thoroughly studied and mastered before proceeding in the study of Lesson II. Follow this plan throughout the entire course. The course is so arranged that the student will be led from the simple to the difficult, from the concrete to the abstract, in a natural manner. Hold yourself to completing the requirements of the preceding lesson before undertaking the study of the following lesson. This will assure thorough work on each lesson and will make for success throughout the course.

To aid the student in acquiring a rapid reading knowledge of the character we suggest that the student prepare a series of cards about the size of a calling card and prepare a set of "flash" or reference cards. By cutting out the new characters of each lesson and pasting them on one of the calling cards, a set of "flash" cards can be readily prepared. These will be an aid to a ready and fluent reading knowledge of the language.

We would suggest that the vocabulary lists, reading lessons and other useful information on the Chinese language, appearing from week to week in these lessons, be preserved in a good note book. By systematically arranging these materials a textbook might gradually be prepared. This would be of real practical value to the student in his daily study and review which is so essential to success in mastering any subject.

Character No. 1 (我3)

I, ME

我 Pronounced O as the O in pole. The character might be cut into two parts, the one part representing a hand and the other a spear. Or a hand holding a spear in defence of personal rights, hence its definition—I, Me.

Character No. 2 (你3)

YOU, THOU

Pronounced Ni. The I as the e in be. The character for man 人 is the radical of 你 The 尔 is a final expletive and is borrowed for this character meaning You.

Character No. 3 (他1)

HIM, HER

He, She, It, That, Another. Pronounced t'a or t'): The t as the t in ten, the a as the a in art, or the): as the aw in saw. The character for men combined with the character for also, hence pertaining to the other man, woman, or thing.

Character No. 4 (的5)

Sign of the possessive, adjectival particle. Pronounced ti'. The t as the d in did and the i as the e in be. When the aspirate mark is used at the close of the word it refers to the manner in which the word is suddenly cut short as though with a pair of shears. All characters appearing in the fifth tone are cut short in this manner. Instructions on tone will appear in later lessons.

The character 的 when in another tone may also mean a target or mark, and again it at times may mean clear, or true. In these lessons it will be used as either the sign of the possessive or as an adjectival particle.

Character No. 5 (筆5)

A pencil, pen, or Chinese brush used for writting. Pronounced pi'. The p as the b in be and i as the e in be. This being a character of the fifth tone it, too, is cut short in the same manner as No. 4.

The radical 竹 is found on the top side of the character and refers to bamboo. The lower part 聿 refers to a stylus; it contains a hand holding a pen and drawing lines on some tablet. The Chinese writing brush or pen is generally made of bamboo, and so this character was naturally classed under the radical for bamboo.

Vocabulary List

1. (我 的) O ti'—My, Mine.
2. (你 的) Ni ti'—your, yours.
3. (他 的) T'a ti'—his, her, hers, its.
4. (我的筆) O ti' pi'—my pencil.
5. (你的筆) Ni ti' pi'—Your pencil.
6. (他的筆) T'a ti' pi'—his or her pencil.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language will appear in The China Weekly Review throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, care THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

Two Years of Autonomy in the Chinese Post Office

BY SOLON S. C. YANG

THE momentous retrocession of Chinese postal autonomy from the hand of H. Picard Destelan to Liu Shu-fan in 1928 marked the beginning of a new chapter in the postal history of China. Prior to that time the complete control over the Chinese Postal Administration was vested first in Sir Robert Hart, then Inspector General of Customs, and later in what was called the Co-Director General in which position he was exclusively installed by foreigners, T. Piry (1901-1917) and H. Picard Destelan (1917-1928). Like the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Co-Director General had the full power to administer the financial matters of the Administration under his control, wherefore nobody was then allowed to use postal funds without first getting consent from the former. In this respect, there are none of us that do not appreciate the faithful service rendered by the foreigners.

Apropos the resignation of H. Picard Destelan, Liu Shu-fan was officially appointed by the National Government to be Director General of Posts August 23, 1928. On his assumption of duty, the New Director announced definite procedure for the reformation of the Chinese Postal Administration, and he was then honored as the "Sir Rowland Hill" of China. (Sir Rowland Hill was a well-known figure in British Postal History; he projected the Uniform Penny Postage Scheme which took effect in 1840, and to dedicate his memory, the last Congress of London decided to offer the British Administration a silver tablet.—See *L'Union Postale* for June, 1930, p. 209.)

Among the most important points in the postal reformation program declared by Director Liu were the following:—

1. Reclassification of the status of each postal establishment;
2. Appointment of Chinese Co-Commissioner coordinating the foreign Commissioner;
3. Enforcement of using Chinese language in all postal documents;
4. Elimiation of the disabled employees;
5. Revision of staff rank and scale of pay;
6. Revision of regulations governing leaves and compensation;
7. Abolition of the unequal treatment accorded to the Chinese staff;
8. Exercise of service retrenchment; and
9. Revision of examination system.

Praise Due Chinese Director

Credit is due to the Chinese Director, who has made strenuous efforts in carrying into effect the above-mentioned program during the past two years. In the winter of 1928, the status of all the postal establishments was reclassified according to their financial standing and working conditions. No sooner were the Chinese Co-Commissioners appointed to busy District Head Offices such as in Shanghai, Hopeh, etc. so as to coordinate the foreign Commissioners in carrying out postal affairs than the enforcement of using the Chinese language in all postal documents took effect on April 1, 1929 (See *The Review* for April 13, 1929). While the selected groups of capable staff were one after another promoted to high ranks and assigned with important duties, a number of the disabled were eliminated or compulsorily paid off since 1928. According to the latest statistics as quoted in *The Review* for October 11, 1930, the number of foreign staff in the employ of C. P. O. was decreased from 100 in December, 1927, to 72 at the end of June, 1929.

The ranks and scale of pay of the staff were revised once in October, 1928 and again in July, 1929, whereby the rank, Yu-Wu-Sheng, was first reclassified to I-teng Yu-Wu-Yuan and later amalgamated into that of Yu-Wu-Yuan (former Clerk) in general. At present, a Yu-Wu-Yuan (former Yu-Wu-Sheng) will receive $70 per month after the completion of 3½ years service, while formerly it took at least 8 years. The treatment of Yu-Wu-Tso (reclassified from Sorter) and Postmen have also been bettered through frequent revision. The length of short leave has been extended from 7, 14 and 20 days to 24 days a year, and that of long leave, sick leave and special leave have likewise been revised. Formerly, Yu-Wu-Sheng was only allowed to claim travelling expenses on his long leave up to the nearest seaport, whereas at present he is entitled to make claim for the entire expenses incurred on long leave to his home, a fact that marks the removal of the unequal treatment of the Chinese staff.

The issue of the New Year Gratuities is another phase showing the enforcement of equal treatment of the Chinese staff. Before 1929, Clerks were granted in every 7 years a Retiring Allowance amounting to one year's pay, while Yu-Wu-Sheng and below had only been granted one month's pay (in the name of a New Year Gratuity) after completion of three full years service. Recently, with the abolition of the Retiring Allowance System, each employee, irrespective of his rank, is granted New Year Gratuities amounting to 1¼ months pay at the end of his one full year service, and 1½ months pay after 10 years service.

With the a view to ameliorating the living conditions of the junior staff, the exercise of service economy was to a great extent dependent upon the revision of treatment to senior employees, *e.g.* the limitation of their pay to $800 per month for the Chinese Commissioner instead of Tls.800 as stipulated in the old regulations.

Much effort has been exerted to effect the retrenchment from the administrative expenses. The exercise of strict economy in using forms and stationery, the increase of the postal tariff rate for mails posted to foreign countries and the projected amalgamation of certain District Head Offices such as Swatow to Canton, Anhwei to Nanking, etc. are clear indications of the purpose to realise service economy.

The system of examination had been revised several times. At first, the Promotion Examination to the rank of Clerk was superseded by a system regulating that an employee was permitted to apply for the promotion examination only after his fulfilling a certain period of service. This system inclined too much to the emphasis on "Experience" and was hence strongly opposed by some junior staff who had been reclassified to I-teng Yu-Wu-Yuan and who, having acquired profound knowledge, were deprived of the privilege of taking examinations for advancement. Consequently it was revised by removing the clause, "After fulfilling a certain period of service", and admitted anyone who had attained a certain rank to participate in the examination. But this system still became a sort of "redtape" as it had never been put into effect.

Later in October, 1930, a new system, called "Qualification test" was promulgated, but it was again never carried into effect as it only served to test one's qualifications, the success of which simply meant a few months advance for promotion. The authorities, while seeing the necessity of discriminating among the qualified staff among the group, did not go a step further to grant the successful staff a kind of privilege more than merely "a few months advance for promotion",—a fact which was chiefly responsible for the failure to carry out this system.

Postal Savings Banks

Besides, we should not fail to mention (1) the inauguration of the air mail service between Shanghai and Nanking on July 8, 1929, wereby the mails so transported only take 1½ hours whereas by train 8 hours; (2) the abolition of the old practice of affixing money order fee with postage stamps on each Money Order Advice, which not only saved labor but avoided the waste of stamps as well; and (3) the selling of the standard envelopes as a convenience to postal patrons in mailing their letters and also to post offices in handling them.

Of no less importance was the establishment of the Postal Remittance and Saving Banks, which was recommended by Liu Shu-Fan, the Director General, on his return from the Ninth Universal Postal Congress that terminated its session in London on June, 28 1929. On the approval of the Nanking Government, a New Directorate of the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank was created on March, 15 1930, whereby the administration of the Insured and C. O. D. business was transferred thereto from the post office Department. Liu Shu-fan was then appointed Director General of this New Directorate, while Wei I-fah, Vice Mnister of Communications, took concurrent duty as the Director General of Posts.

There has been much opposition on the part of the postal staff against the creation of this Directorate. But the question, "Should the New Directorate be amalgamated into that of Posts?" has become a debatable one, for which the writer would like to make it into a separate discussion.

The introduction of the Provincial Postal Order

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The Hard Lot of Women Prisoners in Hon San-so

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Written for the New York Sun)

CANTON—A pale hand thrust timidly through an ironbarred door and plucked gently at my sleeve. I turned, to look into the face of a girl who could not have been more than 17. Swiftly she spoke, in a voice troubled with tremors of fear, of appeal—perhaps hope.

Observing that I did not comprehend her words, which were in Cantonese dialect, she reached into the side of her gown and from her bosom drew out a letter, clutched it uncertainly for a moment, and then handed it to me. In the dim light, I stood and gazed at the long envelope, trying to put meaning into its great sprawling characters. Suddenly the warden shouted, from down the draughty corrider, to come along. I stuffed the letter in my pocket, and walked on, giving a farewell reassuring nod to the young prisoner.

With such an introduction, one is tempted to carry on to the romantic end, wherein the hero (in the first person) returns when the moon is pale, swims the moat, clambers up a twenty-foot ladder, releases the dark-eyed damsel and carries her away to a shining new life of freedom and happiness ad infiintum. And it might have happened, had not so many similar letters been pushed toward me before I got out of the Hon San-so, the Canton Police Jail for Women.

Apparently all the incarcerated ladies were innocent, if one could believe their petitions. The one which I accepted, and later turned over to a Chinese lawyer, was a tearful document. To quote from it, as translated for me, will be enlightening to those who would know why women go to jail in China. This was the young prisoner's plea:

"My husband, Wu Fat-sen, thinks I am an adulteress. But he is mistaken. He is older than I, and he is jealous and suspicious because he fears I may be attracted to a younger man. One day he came home and found me laughing and talking with his friend, Mr. Ng Pu-shih, and he went into a great rage. He accused me of being unfaithful, with no more evidence than that.

"Moreover, I have been put into jail, just on his word, and without any trial whatever. For four months I have been here, and no friend, not even that craven Ng Pu-shih, has made any attempt to have me set free. If I could once appear before an honest judge, I am certain that I could establish my innocence.

"You who read this, take pity on a broken-hearted girl who has been very much wronged! Please use your influence on my behalf!"

There was more to it, with some rather embarrassing details of the treatment she had received from her irate husband. after that good man found her in the company of Ng Pu-shih. The lawyer who now has the letter had promised me that he will get her a trial.

Held Without Trial

In the Hon San-so there are sympathetic companions for the alleged incontinent wife of Wu Fat-sen. Twenty-three women are said to be imprisoned here for the same offense. Through the aid of Chinese friends with me, I questioned many of them. Nearly all denied their guilt. Nearly all declared that they had received no trial. And most of them were hardly more than children—girls of 18, 20 or 21.

Each of these had her carefully written letter of appeal, prepared in advance with the pathetic trust that some stray visitor would interest himself in her case, and help to secure her release. But the warden warned us against taking such petitions. It was against prison regulations. He permitted us freely to converse, however, with as many of the prisoners as we liked.

A few girls frankly admitted that they had deviated from the path of marital rectitude, but justified themselves on various grounds. In one case, that of a slave girl, the prisoner maintaimed that her owner had beaten her regularly for the past two years, ever since she had become his concubine. He was 24 years older than she, and she could not love him. But had he treated her kindly, she would never have run away, she admitted, and gone to the house of a young man who offered her refuge. She now has had 14 months in which to cogitate over her conduct, but still steadfastly remains defiant.

In one cell there was a girl who said she was 16 years old. Her crime was desertion. After three months of living with the 42-year-old husband to whom her parents had married her, she she had run away with a childhood sweetheart, a boy of about her own age. Both of them were arrested, at the request of the girl's mother-in-law. The woman paid—with a sentence of eight months in Hon San-so. The youth was released. And the outraged husband now has another wife.

I talked with a young woman who had been jailed for soliciting on the streets, without a license. She was a pretty creature, with long dark hair. bright, intelligent eyes, and the fine satiny skin of southern Chinese. But the gown she wore was in tatters and for shoes she had straw sandals.

"And you are guilty of the charge against you? I asked. She replied, politely:

"Yes, one is a law-breaker because one hasn't the money to pay those thieving police their squeeze every time one gets a patron."

"But you cannot have had so very many patrons. Come, tell me, how old are you?"

"Seventeen."

"Your parents must be greatly disturbed because you are in jail."

She laughed. There was not a trace of sentiment in her answer. "Parents? Father and mother? One has none. One is a *tan-min*. One is a child of the river."

In the some cell with this friendless waif there were three others, of ages varying from 18 to 27. Here in this parcel-like room, ten feet long and eight feet wide, they eat, sleep, and exchange their aching thoughts. When it is dark they try to close their eyes, and when it is dawn there is nothing for them but that those eyes should be opened. For there is no illumination in here when the sun slips under, and neither is there a shade for the single barred window, to keep out the day's first light, that streams in from our world of comparative freedom.

It cannot be said that the room was bare of ornament, for over on one wall there was a picture of Buddy Rogers, the American movie star. It shows him standing in front of his new "bungalow" — a home such as none of these girls could quite believe really existed, for they had never seen anything remotely like it. On the opposite wall there was a quasi-nude of another satellite of filmdom, a lady who I believe is known as Mae Murray.

We questioned each of the other girls in this cell at Hon San-so. The first one had been a concubine of a wealthy merchant, a lovable fellow who, upon suspecting her of misconduct with one of the servants, had her locked up for six months to cool her ardor. Scornfully the young woman denied the charge. She informed me that she regrets justice in China does not enable her to go before a court and prove that her master is a liar, a villain, and the offspring of ignoble ancestors. She asserted that she had no intention of returning to him when her liberty is restored to her.

Stole Her Neighbor's Baby

The second girl was in for having stolen her neighbor's baby. She admitted her guilt and said that she had appeared before a magistrate who had treated her fairly. She explained that, since the death of her only child, a year before, she had been much distraught and was subject to hallucinations on the subject of other mothers' babies. It appeared that she had recognized in her neighbor's infant the face of her own dead son and, in a moment of insanity, had run off with him.

The case of the third prisoner also involved a baby. This woman, thin and emaciated in appearance, had been interned at the instance of an action brought against her by a brother-in-law, who accused her of selling her youngster to a friend. She maintained her innocence. With her husband dead, she related she was destitute, and without money to care for the child. She had simply given it to a wealthier woman, who had promised to return it as soon as the mother had money enough to feed it. She thought that, given a chance to appear before an upright judge, she could prove that no money had been exchanged.

I cannot know how many of the tales told by these women are true; certainly one might expect distortion, exaggeration, perhaps complete fabrication. Yet it is more than probable that behind each of them there was a substance of truth. The fact that the Cantonese who accompanied me found nothing strange in the imprisonment of women for infidelity indicated that the practice is not uncommon here. But the modern Legal Code, recently promulgated at Nanking, and suppesedly functioning in this city, definitely does not permit that. It provides that every woman shall have the same legal rights as men. In-

(Continued on page 264)

Modern Judicial Reform in China

BY C. Y. W. MENG

(Continued from Last Week)

The New Criminal Code

In the 28th year of Kwangshu, the Government commissioned Li Hai-wan (呂海寰) and Shen Hsuai-wai (盛宣懷) to go to Shanghai to revise commercial treaties with foreign countries. Great Britian, the United States of America, and Japan evinced a willingness to surrender their extraterritorial rights when Chinese laws would be brought to the same plane as foreign laws. After that Viceroys Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung, and Liu Kwen-yi petitioned the Government to have commissioners appointed to revise old laws. In the same year Shen Chia-pen and Wu Ting-fang were appointed as Commissioners. But the years between the 28th year of Kwangshu and the 31st year were for the most part spent in modifying old laws and translating legal writings. In the 32nd year two Japanese jurists, Messrs. Chotario Okata (岡田朝太郎) and Masayoshi Matsuoka (松岡正義一) were engaged to draft civil and commercial and criminal codes. Mr. Chotario undertook to draft the Criminal Code, which was completed in the 3rd year. In the 1st year of Hsuan Tung the code was distributed to the provinces by the constitutional Compilation Bureau for annotations.

Chang Chih-tung, who was then the Military Counsellor and Chief of the Board of Education, attacked the code on the ground of its being countrary to old Chinese rules of propriety and traditions as it did not provide for the conviction and punishment of fornication between unmarried persons. The provincial authorities sent memorials to the Throne to the same effect. In an Imperial Edict the Code was ordered to be revised by the Ministry of Justice in conjunction with the law Revision Bureau. The Ministry of Justice, however, had not taken part in the work of revision. After the Bureau submitted the revised draft to the Ministry, Mr. Ding-jih (廷杰) who was an adherent of the old laws and who was at the time the Chief of the Ministry of Justice, added five more articles and prayed for the promulgation of the Code as a provisional law. The five articles had mainly to do with (1) the increase of the punishment for offences against the Royal House and offences against the internal and external safety of the state, (2) the punishment of fornication between unmarried persons, (3) that the defence of "self-defence" be unavailable in crimes against family seniors. With these provisions, the New Criminal Code lost its entire spirit. When the "Provisional New Criminal Code" was promulgated in the 1st year of the Republic the "New Criminal Code" was cancelled by the President on the application of the Ministry of Justice.

When the "New Criminal Code" was submitted to the Imperial Senate for approval the conservatives of the country, who did not distinguish law from tradition and morality attacked it with all their might. Lao Nai Hsuar (劳乃宣), finding that many old provisions were absent in the new law, wrote many essays in condemnation. He found many ardent supporters throughout the country, including a German professor in a college in Tsingtao. Shen Chia-pee, the Chief of the Law Revision Commission, assisted by members of the Commission and Tung Kang and the two Japanese jurists, wrote profusely in defence of the new law. The Conservatives, however, prevailed and the five articles added by Ding-jih were approved by the Constitutional Compilation Bureau. Accordingly, Shen Chia-pen, resigned and was replaced by Liu Juht-sen. This is a period where intense interest was aroused over legal topics. In recent years, however, the draft codes, the various regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Justice, and the decisions and explanations by the Supreme Court have received but little attention on the part of the public. Though Lao Nai Hsuan was something of a reactionary, yet his interest and enthusiasm in legal topics were highly commendable. The controversy of that time affords much food for reflection at present, for the writer who was then a member of the Law Revison Commission.

The Provisional Criminal Code and the Supplementary Rules. (暫行新刑律及補充條例).—When the Republic was first established the legal system was very imperfect. On March 10 of the 1st year of the Republic an order was promulgated to the effect that "Laws formerly enforced and the New Criminal Code are temporarily to be applied except those provisions which are contrary to the form of government." In pursuance of this order the "New Criminal Code" was revised by the Ministry of Justice and promulgated. The Five Articles subsequently added thereto were cancelled. On December 24 of the 3rd year of the Republic the Supplementary Rules to the New Criminal Code were promulgated. These rules were modelled after the "Five Articles" with extensions. The underlying reason for these rules is that president Yuan Shih-kai at that time contemplated converting the Republic into a monarchy and wishing to win the favor of the people by emphasizing morality and frightening opponents with heavier penalties, he increased the punishments for the crimes as a means to that end. These rules are still in force.

The Rules Regulating the Infliction of Punishment. (科刑標準條例).—These rules were promulgated in October of the 9th year of the Republic by a Presidential order on the application of the Ministry of Justice. It expressly specified certain forms of punishment under certain state of facts in a crime. It was intended to restrict the judge's discretionary power to inflict punishment, in view of the fact the New Criminal Code allowed a wide range of punishments to be inflicted and that the judges often have committed errors in the severity of their sentence. The writer disagreed with these rules completely. These rules were also attacked by Chang Shu-tse (張樹滋) and Wu Kwen-woo (吳昆吾).

The Second Revised Draft of the Criminal Code

As mentioned before the reason for the promulgation of the Provisional New Criminal Code was that as the Republic was first established and there was no former law to abide by, so the New Crimal Code enacted in the Ching Dyrasty was to be applied provisionally. The criminal code being a most important law, it is necessary that it should be fully revised and re-formulated. In the 5th year of the Republic the first draft of the Revised Criminal Code was completed by the Law Compilation and Research Commission (法律編纂會). The Draft was submitted to the Cabinet and given to the Bureau of Legal Systems (法制會) for consideration. When in the 7th year of the Republic the Codification Commission (法律編定館) was established, Drs. Tung Kang and Wang Chung-hui were appointed Directors. They were of opinion that the first Revised Draft was done under the auspices of Yuan Shih-kai and free opportunity was not afforded for revision. As times had changed it was thought necessary that the policy of the criminal law should also be changed to keep up with modern tendencies. The Commission considered the legislation of foreign countries and the conditions of China, and accordingly the Seoond Revised Draft was made. Although in name it was a "revised draft", really its underlying principles were by no means inherited from the New Criminal Codes. The form of the Second Revised Draft too differed somewhat from the original code. The Ministry of Justice, being of opinion that as the "New Criminal Code" had to be suppliemented by the "Supplementary Rules" and the many special criminal laws, the absence of a complete criminal law worked very considerable invenvenience, proposed to put the Second Draft into force. But Wang-lai (王來), Chief of the Bureau of Legal Systems, differed with the proposal on the ground that since the Republic was still disunited the promulgation of the Revised Draft might not be acquiesced in and obeyed by the Southwestern provinces and that it would be inadvisable to cancel the Provisional New Criminal Code, which had received the sanction and obedience of those provinces. His idea was concurred in by the President and the Cabinet.

Special Criminal Law

Special criminal laws in the nature of "rules" or "reguluations" have been promulgated in great numbers by the Government since the Republic. The most important ones are mentioned as follows:—

1. Regulations against the Receiving of Bribery by Officials (官吏犯贿條例).

These regulations were formulated and promulated in the 3rd year of the Republic. The purpose of these regulations was to inflict severe punishement on officials accepting bribery, which was a prevalent practice. But after their promulgation only one official was put to death and another punished in a lighter way. Officials accepting bribery under the Republic are much more numerous than compared with those in the Ching Dynasty. This practice had not abated on account of the promulgation of these regulations. As the New Criminal Code had provisions against bribery there seemed to be no necessity of having these regulations. When Yuan Shih-kai who was resposible for enacting these regulations died in June

of the 5th year of the Republic, these regulations were formally concelled.

2. Laws governing the Punishment of Robbers and Brigands (懲治盜匪法).

These laws were also promulagted in the 3rd year of the Republic, the purpose being to increase the severity of punishment as a deterrent to crimes. They differed from those provisions in the New Criminal Code relating to robbery (1) in the increased severity of punishment, (2) in the execution by shooting, (3) in that the case might be tried by military officials, and (4) in that after approval by high officers, immediate execution might be had.

3. Regulations governing Corporal Punishment in lieu of Servitude Sentence, (易笞條例).

In the 3rd year of the Republic the Ministry of Justice, in view of the fact that the prisons were overcrowded with criminals convicted of light crimes, re-introduced corporal punishment as a means to replace the short-term servitude sentences. This form of punishment was confined to minor crimes involving breaches of morality and was different from the application of "Bamboo-beating" in force during the Ching Dynasty. These regulations were repealed in the 5th year of the Republic when the Ministry felt that it was a stain upon the Chinese judicial system to retain corporal punishment, which was repudiated long ago by civilized countries.

(4) Regulations governing the Punishment by Transportation to other Places (改遣條例).

These regulations were promulgated in the 3rd year of the Republic on the suggestion of the Political Council (政治會議). During the Ching Dynasty above the punishment of servitude there was the punishment by banishment or exile. Under the New Criminal Code only servitude was provided for. Besides, criminals were quite liberally treated in the prisons. The Political Council thought this was not sufficiently severe to punish the convicts, and the above regulations were enacted. But on account of the difficulties attending the transportation of convicts few provinces observed the regulation. So they were repealed in July, of the 5th year of the Republic.

Civil and Criminal Procedure

Under the Ching Dynasty the rules of procedure in civil and criminal cases were stated here and there in the Ta-tsing laws. There was no express provision in the Institutes of the Great Ching Dynasty (大清會典). During the later years of Kwangshu, courts below the grades of the Supreme Court and High Courts were ordered to be established. On October 29th of the 30th year of Kwangshu the "Provisional Regulations governing the Courts below the High Court" (高等廳以下各處審判廳試辦章程) were promulgated. When the Republic was established these Provisional Regulations were still applied because of the lack of formal procedural laws. But these regulations were so simple and there were so many important points unprovided for that they were far from being fit for application. For the past few years different ways had been devised to remedy the situation. One was to select certain provisions in the Draft Code of Civil Procedure and after revision and modification promulgate them for provisional application. Another was to formulate Regulations, such as the "Provisional Regulations governing Civil Suits" (民訴暫行條章) and the Provisional Rules governing Chien Yi-ting, or Courts for Simple Cases" (簡易庭暫行規則). Still another was to follow the orders of the Ministry of Justice and to to observe the explanatory decisions of the Supreme Court. Indeed the procedural laws were in a state of hopeless confusion. Difficulties were experienced by the courts in their operation and cases were delayed for great lengths of time. When special courts were established in Harbin to try cases between Russians and Chinese foreigners expressed more dissatisfaction for China's absence of procedural laws. Thus in April, 1922, when the Revised Drafts of the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure were completed, the Ministry of Justice petitioned the President to enact the drafts as "Regulations," in order to meet the urgent needs. They went into effect in September 1922.

Revision of Decisions

1. The system of the Revision of Decisions under the Ching Dynasty:

The system of the Revision of Decisions began at the time when the Ching Regime planned to institute judicial reforms. At that time only a few courts were in operation and the judicial power of the District Magistrate, the Chu-fu (知府), and the Chow (州), Governor still remained. But criminal cases of serious nature after being decided by these officers had to be submitted to the Ta-li-yuan, or Supreme Court for revision as a means of preventing hasty and ill-considered decisions. Although this system was instituted there were no express provisions for its enforcement. The general idea gathered from the memorials and other documents may be mentioned as follows:—

(1) Office for the Revison of Decisions.—The Supreme Court.

(2) Cases to be submitted for the Revison of Decisions —"Capital Offences" which should be memorialized to the Throne.

(3) Procedure for the Revision of Decisions.—The Supreme Court revised the decisions according to the state of facts appearing on the face of the record, but if some doubtful or erroneous points were discovered, inquiries were to be sent to the offices from which the decision emanated.

(4) Execution of the Judgment.—After the revision, the Supreme Court petitioned the Throne to have the case turned over to the Ministry of Justice. After the petition was granted the whole record would be turned over to the Ministry, which would advise the provincial authorities to execute the judgment.

2. The System of the Revision of Decisions from the 1st year of the Republic to the 3rd year.

As seen before, under the Ching Dynasty the revision of decisions was undertaken by the Supreme Court. After the establishment of the Republic the Ministry of Justice proposed to make changes in this respect. On August 2, 1911, it circularized the provinces to the effect that the revision of decisions by the Supreme Court was to be abolished, and that decisions that should be submitted to the Supreme Court for revision were to be submitted to the Higher Courts for revision. Not long after the "Provisional Regulations Governing the Revision of Decisions" (覆判暫行條章) were promulgated and enforced in October of that year. These Regulations were revised once in March of the next year. Some of its distinctions from the system of the Ching Dynasty might be mentioned as follows:—

(1) Under the Ching Dynasty the decision must go throught the intermediate offices before it could reach the Supreme Court. For instance, a case originating in a district must go through the Fu (府). Tao (道), and Province before it reached the Supreme Court. Under the new regulations a case originating in a district court went straight to the High Court.

(2) Under the Ching Dynasty the cases whose decisions should be submitted for revision were confined to capital offences that should be reported to the Throne. Under the new regulations cases involving punishment by death, servitude for life, or 1st or 2nd degree servitude should all be sent for revision.

(3) Under the Ching Dynasty as no appeal was provided for, all cases should be sent for revision, no matter whether the parties wished to appeal or not. Under the new regulations only cases which had not been sent on appeal should be revised. Those taken on appeal were to be governed by ordinary procedure.

From the above, it is clear that the latter was an improvement upon the former, Still defects were noticeable. After several other revisions it was changed to the present system. which will be discussed in the next section.

3. The Revision of Decisions from the 3rd year of the Republic down to the present.

The Regulations mentioned in the preceding section were revised in June, 1914, and re-named the "Regulations governing the Revision of Decisions" (覆判章程). They were further revised in June and October 1915, in April, 1918, and in June, 1922. Minor details were added or stricken out each time. The main distinctions of the present system from the former system are the following:

(1) Under the "Provincional Regulations" the decisions that should be revised depended upon the degree of punishment. So cases punishable by death, life servitude, etc. were to be revised. But cases punishable only by servitude below the 3rd degree need not sent for revision. One evil result of this is, the District Magistrate, in order to avoid the trouble of sending the case for revision and perhaps the unhappy consequences thereof, often inflicted the light punishment instead of the heavy one. Under the "Revised Regulations" all criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate should be sent for revision. The evil pointed out may thus be removed.

(2) Under the "Provisional Regulations" the cases decided by the District Magistrate involving death punishment, life servitude or 1st or 2nd degree servitude, should be sent for revision provided no appeal had been made

But it did not say anything as to those cases whose appeals had been withdrawn or had been illegal. Under the "Revised Regulations," in order to secure uniformity they expressly provide that in such cases the decisions should be revised.

(3) Under the "Provisional Regulations" the procedure consisted only in examining the record, bringing the case to the High Court for trial, and delegating a judge to proceed to try it. Under the "Revised Regulations" the case may be returned to the Magistrate for a new trial or submitted to the District Court or the Magistrate of a neighboring district for new trial. This obviated the necessity of procuring witnesses from a distant part of the province and tended to expedite matters considerably.

Judicial Officials

Since the establishment of the Republic, the required qualifications have been more strictly enforced, with the result that only those who have studied law for 3 years or more in a college either in China or abroad may be appointed to serve as judicial officials. Moreover, examinations are often held to insure the proper selection of men.

According to the statistics compiled down to November of 1925, among the 995 judicial officials now in office, 211 are graduates from Foreign Law Colleges and 770 acquired their legal training from the universities or colleges in China. This shows the careful selection of Chinese judicial officials as well as their qualifications.

In the courts of Inner Mongolia, however, there are sometimes graduates from the school for training of judicial officials for Mongolia. The reason for establishing this school is that Mongolians speak a different language from the Chinese so that graduates from ordinary law colleges are not suitable to be judicial officials there. There were 14 persons of this category in the service.

Since the selection of judicial officials is carefully made and their tenure of office is for life, and since they cannot be removed unless according to law, most of them have seen long service and some of them started their career during the last Tsing Dynasty. According to the result of the investigation made in November of 1925, among the 995 judicial officials now in service, 15 have served for more than 15 years, 597 for more than 10 years, 271 for more than 5 years, 112 for less than 5 years.

In this country, the regulations relating to the performance of duties by the judicial officials are very strict. All the cases, unless sometimes inevitably delayed by the investigation of evidences and examination of witnesses, are quickly dispatched within a short time. All the civil and criminal cases, accepted by the court whether decided or undecided, must be reported to the Ministry of Justice at the end of every mouth.

The Ministry has regulations for the examination of the merits of the judicial officials of different grades. Seasonal examinations are held every three months and annual examinations once every year. The merits of the officials are decided according to the number of cases decided, promptitude in dealing with them, and the quality of the decisions made. Hence all the officials are very conscientious in their work, and within the last ten years delay is scarcely heard of. Details may be seen in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court.

Prison

In the 28th year of Kwang Hsu (1902) the governor of Shan Hsi, Chao Er Hsun sent a memorandum to the Throne suggesting the plan that work-shops for the prisoners be established in the various provinces to hold all who are sentenced to exile and imprisonment and teach them some useful trades. The memorandum was referred to the Ministry of Justice and approved by the said Ministry. Since then workshops for the prisoners have been erected one after another in the various provinces. This was the beginning of the movement of improving the Chinese prisons.

Toward the end of the late Tsing Dynasty, much effotr was expended in judicial reform, and much attention was especially paid to the erection of modern prisons. In the first year of Hsuantung (1909) with the sanction of the throne a model prison was erected in Peking and the erection of similar ones in the various provinces was also ordered. But soon the Revolution came, and therefore at the end of the last Dynasty model prisons were erected only in such provinces as Fengtien, Hupeh, Kiansu, and Anhwei.

Since the establishment of the Republic the newly constructed and the old prisons have been much improved, and by 1918, the 7th year of the Republic, there were more than 30 modern prisons. As far as there were reports submitted during the 7th year of the Republic (1918) it appeared that at least there were 11 well organized prisons namely, those in Peiping, Ho-Pei, Fengtien, Kirin, Shantung, Shangsi, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Cheking and Hupeh. In 1921 the 10th Year of the Republic all Russian prisons in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone were taken over by the Chinese Government, but their officers and wardens were retained.

The system of one cell for each prisoner both for day time and night was introduced in the First Peking Prison in the 11th Year of the Republic (1922). Some Russian prisoners were transferred from the Harbin prison to this one. Since then, the First Prison in Peking has began to accommodate foreign prisoners. Besides this, we have Reformatory Schools for juvenile convicts, Associations for rendering "Assistance to the Reformed" for prisoners who, after having left prison, need help and protection, and "Associations for helping the Russian ex-convicts". The work done by all these organizations has been quite satisfactory.

There are now 74 modern prisons in China built after the European model. Fourteen of them are very well constructed and organized, while 49 other are less well equipped. Besides these there are 11 branch prisons.

(To be continued)

TWO YEARS OF AUTONOMY IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE

(Continued from page 254)

System* on October 1, 1930 has further given much light on the develoment of postal service. For the convenience of those residing in the interior villages where no postal office had yet been established, it was specially introduced to empower postal agencies to issue and cash money orders of the small amount up to $10 per sheet. It has not only obviated the troubles on the part of villagers to take long journeys for remitting their money or cashing money orders at post offices, but has as well attracted public remittances.

While no statistics of the number of mails handled since 1928 are yet available to show the tangible proof for the postal development during recent years, it is safe to predict that with such an energetic administration as stated above it has undoubtedly been undergoing steady progress.

It is gratifying to note that according to latest information the long agitated Promotion Examination from Yu-Wu-Tso to Yu-Wu-Yuan has alrady been approved and the regulations thereanent promulgated and, that the establishment of the Training School of Communications has been under way at certain big District Head Offices. both of which explicitly showing the desire of the postal authorities to encourage capable employees and meanwhile to cultivate an efficient staff.

The time is approaching when the internal discord will be done away with and the whole body of the postal staff will turn their minds from the pessimistic to the optimistic, which will put an end to further suicidal actions either in the form of strikes or sabotage.

It should be borne in mind that our postal service was only inaugurated in 1896. In comparison with that of the Great Britain (1657), U. S. A. (1775) and Japan (1871), it appears as yet rudimentary. It we study the postal history of the world, we will at once find that in China the Money Order System was put into practice in 1897, Parcel Service started in 1898 and the Postal Savings Bank opened in 1919, while in Great Britain the corresponding dates are 1838, 1883 and 1861; U. S. A., in 1864, 1775 and 1911; and in Japan, in 1875, 1892 and 1875 respectively. In view of her vast territory and her large population China has marvelous potentiality to develop her postal administration through the

1. Substantial Encouragement of the Government;
2. Zealous Support of the Public; and above all
3. Firm Co-operation of her 77,327 Postal Staff.

Harbin, December 30, 1930.

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* Note: In Great Britain, the Postal Order System began to take the place of Money Orders for small sums in 1881—See Jack's Reference Book, p. 674. For small amounts there is in circulation in the U. S. A. and Canada a kind of Postal Note of the same nature as the Postal Order —See U.S.A., "Annual Report of the Postmaster General" for 1929, p.139 and "Report of Postmaster General," Canada for 1929, p. 6.

Likin Abolished in Honan

BY MARK N. LU

WAN Wu, financial commissioner of Honan province, issued a circular telegram Jan. 1 stating that likin and levies analogous to it were declared to be abolished in the province. beginning with New Year. All the likin bureaus were ordered to wind up their affairs before Jan. 15 the officers were given a half-month's extra salary. Postal parcel tax is announced to be suspended; but butcher tax and cattle trade tax are retained for the time being until the new regulations with which they will be combined are promulgated. The magistrates and financial bureau heads in the different districts are temporarily appointed to be responsible to collect the new taxes.

Land taxes will soon be livied in the province. Most of the farmers have already previously paid their land tax up to 1937, but some of them have not paid since 1918. According to the new regulations, proclaimed by the financial authorities, those who have alredy previously paid will pay only 70% while those who have not previously paid will pay the full amount and they are urged to pay their debts promptly.

The land taxes in the province are usually several times the formal assessment, According to the new regulations, the taxes are not allowed to exceed the assessment. The educational surtax is not allowed to exceed $.60 on each 20 mow of formal land tax; constructive, public safety, district selfcontrol and district public funds surtaxes all together are not allowed to exceed $.25; the district people's army funds surtax is not allowed to exceed $30; and the temporary Pao-an army surtax is not allowed to exceed $.60.

Financial Conditions Improved

Despite disunification in politics in the province, such as west Honan being disturbed by bandits, south Honan being occupied by Communists and north Honan in the hands of "mixed-color" forces, the financial condition has still shown some improvements. This may be indicated by the budget of November last, issued by the provincial finance ministry.

The national revenues were $195.268 and the district revenues $228,902; total $424,170. The national expenditures were, $45, 229, and the district expenditures, $348,-916; total $394,146. More than $21,796 was used to make up the former deficit of October. Thus the total remainder was $8,228. It will be recalled that all the civilian officers in the different government organs received their full pay at the end of November.

During the past years the financial condition of the province has been very difficult. Statistics show the provincial treasury debt to be over $10,000,000; Waste paper notes, issued by the former military authorities and provincial banks, $40,000,000; and tax previously paid by the farmers $40,000,000; provincial bank debts $13,000,000; and civilian officers, salary, pay in aprears, $20,000,000.

Judicial Conditions in Honan

Despite of the complexity in politics and difficulties in finance, the judicial conditions in the province seem to be greatly improved. Recently the judicial authorities have been trying their best to remove all the bad habits and the old corruptions in judicial circles.

Meng Chao-tung, head of the High Court, who had gone to Nanking to report and explain the judicial conditions in the province to the Judicial Yuan returned December 26. According to Mr. Meng, Mr. Shao, newly appointed head of the High Court by the Central Government, is not able to assume office due to ill health. To improve the judicial conditions Mr. Meng has outlined his policies as below:

(1) In regard to criminal or civil-matters the judicial proceedings are very strict and confused, so that the parties concerned usually have to waste much time.

(2) The law cases of the party concerned depend very much upon the assessors. If they are honest and possess sufficient experience the people have no grievances. No persons are qualified to take such positions unless they are graduates of law colleges and possess full experience.

(3) The new magistrates usually charge the former assessors and the jailors with being corrupt and inexperienced, and at the same time they recommend their own men to occupy the positions.

Hu Hsi-chi, former head of the District Court, has been transferred to Sze-ming, Fukien. Teng Chi-an, the new appointee, was declared to assume office December 16. The monthly salary of the assessors is only about $50 or $60, and compares unfavorably with that of the civilian officers in the different Government organs. Mr. Teng has appealed to the Provincial Government for increases.

Usually corrupt judicial officers circulate rumors in the city that some cases may be won by influence and some by bribery, thus swindling the ignorant people. Recently the chief procurators of the District Court issued a circular notice stating that any one discovered spreading such rumors is to be severely punished. The people are allowed to report the rumor mongers either by anonymous letters or personally to the District Court.

First Model Prison

The organization of the First Model Prison in the city. in which there are three departments with two attached ones, seems to be perfect. One of the attached departments is responsible for teaching the prisoners adequate knowledgs and the other to cure their diseases.

In the prison there are established five small factories, viz., a spinning factory, a printing shop, a grinding room, a wood factory and a cooking department, in each of which the prisoners work in turn. They take a bath once a week in the prisoners' bath house.

Ten cents are spent daily on each prisoner. This sum is not sufficient, as the living standard in the city is very high. But they can save money as they grind and cook for themselves. Each of them receives four pieces of bread and a big bowl of rice daily. Every afternoon at two o'clock all of them gather together to take physical exercise in the prisoners' playground.

The total number of the prisoners in the prison is more than 500—over 60 of them are Communists, including a girl; 120 military offenders, including a small boy; 290 criminal offenders, and some unjudged ones.

Kaifeng, Honan, January 1, 1931.

Police Report Reveals an Average Crime Record During November

The Shanghai police report for November, 1930, reveals that 1,331 crimes of all kinds came to the attention of the International Settlement police during the month, as against 1,337 crimes reported during the month of October.

The police handled only one case of murder and four cases of manslaughter. Three cases of armed kidnapping were reported, eight of abduction, 41 armed robberies, 16 other robberies, 59 cases of burglary, 649 thefts, 27 cases of receiving stolen property, 93 bag snatching cases 96 opium offenses and 226 other crimes. More than 1,100 persons were arrested during the month.

The Reason Why One Chinese Husband Led a Peaceful Life

The following humorous dispatch from Seattle, Wash., was circulated by Reuters recently

Jung Ah-Iung, sixty-four year old Chinese, was being questioned by a Federal probation officer after a suspended sentence given him on a charge of possessing narcotics.

"How long have you been married?" the officer asked.

"Thirty-eight years," replied the Oriental.

"Every have any trouble with your wife?"

"No, no trouble," answered Jung.

"Where is your wife now?"

"On, she been in China all the time."

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

Nine-Months Trade of United States with Far East

By Janet H. Nunn, in U.S. Commerce Reports, Nov. 24, 1930

Trade between the United States and the Far East continues to reflect the general depression in industry and commerce. Political unrest in some of the important areas of the Orient, exchange difficulties, and overstocked markets in many instances, accompanied with declining prices for important American staples, have tended to keep the export business in a state of uncertainty. Decreased demand from the United States was apparent in the market for oriental raw materials.

Exports to the Far East Decline

Preliminary customs returns indicate that the total exports from the United States to the Far East for the first nine months of 1930 aggregated $418,068,000 in value, compared with $594,884,000 for the corresponding period of 1929. While the combined loss of $176,816,000 was divided among sales to every country in the far eastern area, those to Japan, Australia, and China register the greatest losses.

Loss in Imports Affected Wool, Silk, and Jute Producing Countries

Imports into the United States from the Orient declined $322,598,000, or 32 per cent, from $1,003,923,000 to $681,325,000. Although each of the countries in the area was affected to some degree, this recession in value was especially important to the raw silk, crude rubber, jute, and wool-producing countries.

In the trade readjustments with the various countries during the period surveyed, the United States reduced its trade balance, favorable to the Orient, to $263,257,000, or $145,782,000 below the total for the 1929 months. The whole of the Far East absorbed 16 per cent of the total value of the United States exports and supplied 29 per cent of the imports, compared with 19 and 29 per cent respectively, for the first nine months of 1929.

Trade Summarized

The items in the table following show the destination of approximately 70 per cent of the total value of United States exports to the Far East and the origin of 78 per cent of the imports during the 1930 period.

Although total exports of general machinery to the Far East declined, municipal developments in some of the large cities of eastern Asia in 1930 caused an expenditure of nearly 23 per cent more for electrical equipment than during the 1929 period. China's establishment of air-mail service between important commercial centers, combined with administrative requirements for airplanes tended to more than double shipments of aircraft equipment. An increase of 36 per cent in the quantity of wheat sold to Japan and China was accompanied by a gain of 20 per cent in value, while a 5 per cent increase in the amount of leaf tobacco was concomitant with a slight reduction in the total value.

With these exceptions, the customs returns show few increases in either quantity or value in individual commodities. The last quarter of the period, however, has evidenced an upward tendency in shipments of certain foodstuffs, raw cotton, and petroleum products.

Trade of the United States with the Far East

(In thousands—000 omitted)

Item and country of origin and destination	First 9 months of— 1929	1930[1]
EXPORTS		
Raw cotton	$75,583	$60,729
Japan	59,405	47,078
China[2]	15,049	12,563
India	1,078	378
Petroleum products	68,113	59,985
China	21,580	16,137
Australia	17,651	16,281
Japan	15,191	14,570
New Zealand	7,387	7,596
Philippine Islands	5,304	4,411
Automobiles and accessories	81,500	33,095
Australia	29,075	8,266
Japan	15,371	7,629
Netherland East Indies	8,486	3,290
India	10,408	5,300
New Zealand	8,470	3,284
Philippine Islands	4,620	3,301
China	4,000	1,831
Machinery and electrical equipment	57,149	43,725
Australia	15,629	9,739
Japan	11,204	10,893
Netherland East Indies	8,218	4,045
China	6,071	6,478
Philippine Islands	5,817	5,540
India	5,677	5,226
Malaya	4,433	1,715
Iron and steel products	45,400	36,555
Japan	16,261	12,809
China	7,108	6,306
Philippine Islands	7,352	5,479
Netherland East Indies	5,670	4,850
Australia	5,437	3,247
India	2,975	2,296
Tobacco Products	30,260	23,823
China	14,920	10,763
Australia	5,780	6,819
Japan	3,284	1,736
Netherland East Indies	2,536	1,421
Softwood, lumber and timber	18,360	13,254
Japan	8,515	6,702
Australia	4,654	3,474
China	4,339	2,078
Flour	16,136	9,569
China	11,062	6,389
Philippine Islands	3,483	2,749
Japan	1,511	339
Cotton piece goods	8,970	4,790
Philippine Islands	8,518	4,500
Wheat	4,116	5,289
Japan	2,862	5,133
China	1,256	156
Leather	4,732	2,852
China	965	588
Japan	898	590
Philippine Islands	665	726
Australia	247	118
India	259	300
Aircraft equipment	804	1,735
China	800	1,600
IMPORTS		
Raw silk	303,270	182,672
Japan	255,623	156,745
China	47,647	25,927
Crude rubber	182,718	115,377
Malaya	132,418	81,635
Netherlan East Indies	32,280	21,915
Ceylon	17,620	11,308
Jute products	77,285	56,802
India	77,205	56,680
Tin blocks and bars	51,642	36,513
Malaya	48,243	32,737
China	2,644	3,676
Australia	513	89
Coconut products	47,820	33,850
Philippine Islands	41,410	25,545
Sugar, Philippine Islands	45,353	47,155
Hides and skins	29,400	21,305
India	12,684	9,440
China	7,274	5,380
New Zealand	5,904	4,019
Australia	1,676	1,002
Wool	28,100	13,480
China	10,372	5,186
Australia	9,786	5,237
India	4,175	1,463
New Zealand	3,756	1,548
Furs	16,225	7,500
China	8,417	4,260
Japan	5,127	1,486
Australia	2,650	1,710
Wood oil, China	11,762	11,144
Hemp, Manila	10,444	7,617
Tea	8,110	7,310
Ceylon	4,788	4,585
India	1,334	1,398
Netherland East Indies	1,105	543
Japan	858	684
Cotton, raw	5,212	5,386
India	2,975	2,466
China	2,236	2,924
Carpets and rugs	3,654	2,319
China	2,259	1,391
India	1,395	928
Farinaceous foods, Netherland East Indies	3,301	2,336

[1] All 1930 figures are subject to correction.

[2] China includes Hong Kong and Kwangtung.

Distribution of Trade by Countries

The United States total trade with the Far East is distributed as follows:

United States trade with the Far East by countries of destination and origin

(Values in thousands of dollars—000 omitted)

Countries of origin and destination	First 9 months of— 1929	1930
EXPORTS		
Japan	172,227	128,365
Australia	115,139	63,039
China	93,068	63,364
Philippine Islands	64,996	50,836
India	42,538	33,407
Netherland East Indies	36,452	24,055
New Zealand	29,931	23,770
Hong Kong	14,549	12,096
Malaya	10,668	7,998
Kwantung	7,061	5,123
Ceylon	2,215	1,366
Indo-China	2,000	1,214
Siam	2,288	1,874
British Oceania	1,094	896
French Oceania	658	665
Total	594,884	418,068

Countries of origin and destination	First 9 months fo— 1929	1930
IMPORTS		
Japan	310,846	201,693
Malaya	188,114	118,121
China	131,812	87,384
India	117,696	85,426
Philippine Islands	103,437	90,128
Netherland East Indies	61,430	43,865
Australia	26,078	14,045
Ceylon	28,639	17,000
New Zealand	18,918	10,231
Hong Kong	9,732	7,776
Kwantung	3,686	2,491
French Oceania	1,227	1,315
British Oceania	1,878	1,395
Siam	416	287
Indo-China	14	168
Total	1,003,923	681,325

Promises to Expose Tong Secrets—Death Sentence Commuted

Thomas Wong, who is an a Eurasian born in New York City, has promised to reveal the innermost secrets of the Tongs or Chinese secret societies as they exist in the United States. Wong had been sentenced to death for murder. A member of the On Leong Tong, Wong was convicted of the murder of a member of the Hip Sing Tong. His death sentence has been commuted because of his promise. From Wong, the New York police, according to a *United Press* dispatch, hope to obtain information which will make it easier for them to deal with tong wars.

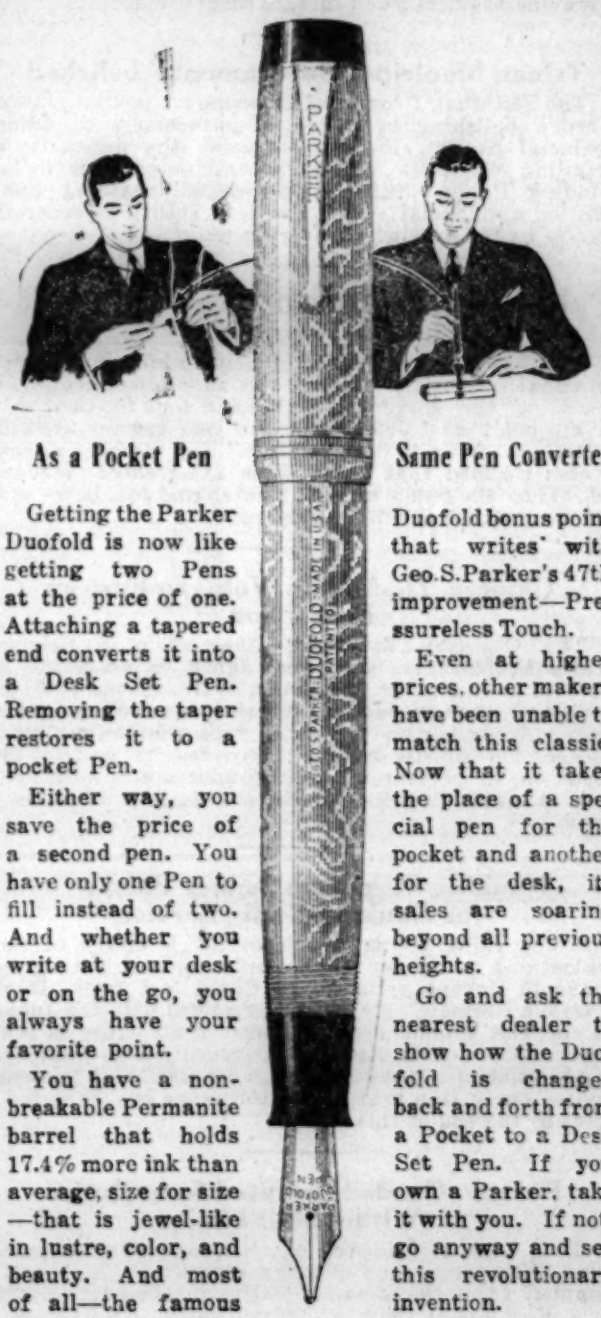
Japan to Participate in International Exposition at Chicago

The Commercial and Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Japan has come to the decision that Japan should participate in the International Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1933. *Rengo* states that the decision of the Japanese authorities was prompted by the fact that Japan had already participated in the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia in 1926 and at Liege in 1930 as well as by the fact that Japan will hold another international exposition in 1933 or 1940 in Shibaura, Tokyo.

Youthful Chinese Forger Defrauds Mission Treasurers

Chu Yih-chin, an office boy employed at the Associated Mission Treasurers, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, was charged at the Shanghai District Court last week with having forged a check for $1,800, using the name of W. A. Main. He later signed the name of C. M. Myers, treasurer of the organization, but did not cash the check. He was also accused of having stolen three checks on December 29. After a lengthy hearing, Judge Hyui remanded Chu for judgment at a later date.

Both Pocket and Desk Pen Now in One



As a Pocket Pen

Getting the Parker Duofold is now like getting two Pens at the price of one. Attaching a tapered end converts it into a Desk Set Pen. Removing the taper restores it to a pocket Pen.

Either way, you save the price of a second pen. You have only one Pen to fill instead of two. And whether you write at your desk or on the go, you always have your favorite point.

You have a non-breakable Permanite barrel that holds 17.4% more ink than average, size for size—that is jewel-like in lustre, color, and beauty. And most of all—the famous Duofold bonus point that writes with Geo. S. Parker's 47th improvement—Pressureless Touch.

Same Pen Converted

Even at higher prices, other makers have been unable to match this classic. Now that it takes the place of a special pen for the pocket and another for the desk, its sales are soaring beyond all previous heights.

Go and ask the nearest dealer to show how the Duofold is changed back and forth from a Pocket to a Desk Set Pen. If you own a Parker, take it with you. If not, go anyway and see this revolutionary invention.

Sole Wholesale Agents:

Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

Parker Duofold

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Quarantine Service Opened in Amoy

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the National Quarantine Service, announced on Jan. 3 that a branch of the service had been opened in Amoy, the inauguration service being held on Jan. 2, in the presence of a large gathering of provincial officials and foreign cosular officers.

Tsinan Municipal Government Abolished

The Shantung Provincial Government on Jan. 7 issued an order abolishing the municipal government of Tsinan, provincial capital, the reason being the necessity for curtailing expenses. The various municipal departments, including Public Safety, Finance, Education, Public Utilities and Social Affairs will in future be controlled directly by the provincial government.

Peiping Kills 5,000,000 Cats and Dogs for Their Skins

Li Chao-kuan, a citizen of Peiping has petitioned the municipal authorities urging the adoption of regulations forbidding the slaughter of cats and dogs for their skins. He alleged that 5,000,000 of the two species are killed annually in order to provide "furs" for wearing apparel. He also claimed that these skins are treated chemically and sold to the public as seal, marten and fox, hence urges that the practice should be stopped.

Chinese Tin-Miners Vote To Restrict Production

The Chinese Tin-Miners Association in Selangor, Straits Settlements, voted on Jan. 8 to cooperate in a world plan to restrict production of tin, the purpose being to prevent over-production, a chief cause of present low prices. According to a *Reuter* report on the subject the Chinese Tin-Miners Association voted to restrict their output to 78 percent of their production in 1929 and to adopt a quota system which will become effective on March 1.

Nanking Purchases Junker Planes for Nanking-Berlin Service

Shang Tsing, special deputy of the Ministry of Communications to inspect and study communications conditions in Europe, returned to China last week. During his trip in Germany, Mr. Shang arranged with the Junkers Co. for the shipment of a number of airplanes on behalf of the Europe-Asia Aviation Corporation to inaugurate the operation of a Nanking-Berlin air mail and passenger service early this year. The airplanes are expected to arrive by the end of this month.

Foreign Goods Exempted from Duties Within 50-li Limit

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, on Jan. 8 issued a ruling that foreign goods after import into China will be exempted from the so-called Native customs duties within the 50-li (8 miles) limit of treaty ports. The report on the subject by *Kuo Min* stated that the "intra-50-li" customs duties for native goods will also be abolished shortly as soon as the export tariff has been revised. The Ministry stated that it would not be possible to abolish the 50-li duties immediately as this tax is security for certain national loans.

Japan-Soviet Economic Relations Alleged Complete Failure

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on Jan. 6 stated that with the exception of a concession to exploit the oil resources of North Saghalien Island, most of Japan's other attempts to conduct businese relations with the Soviet Govenment had resulted in complete failure. The report, which apparently resulted from the recent Soviet action in closing the Japanese Bank of Chosen in Vladivostok, stated that while Japan's commercial relations with the Soviet had largely broken down, there recently was a tendency on the part of the Soviet to employ Japanese engineers and technical experts and also to utilize Japanese capital in developing the resources of Siberia.

Han Fu-chu Surrenders Rolling Stock to R. R. Ministry

Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government on Jan. 4 handed over to the representatives of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters and the Ministry of Railways a total of 398 coaches and 9 locomotives belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Hankow and Kiaochow-Tsinan Railways which had been in use during the expedition against the Yen-Feng rebels for military transportation.

General Han has arranged with the Railway authorities for the retention temporarily of one locomotive and 30 cars for the transportation of troops in the province.

Nanking Orders Abolition of Famine Relief Bureau

The National Government on Jan. 8 issued an order abolishing the Famine Relief Bureau which was organized in the summer of 1928 when famine conditions were acute in the Northwestern provinces. In 1929 the various famine relief organizations in the various provinces were amalgamated into the National Famine Relief Commission under the direct control of the State Council. In a recent petition the Executive Yuan pointed out that at the time when the Commission was inaugurated, the Bureau should have been abolished. Recently the Commission had again been reorganized into the National Famine Relief Affairs Commission under the Executive Yuan and the existence of two organs of a similar nature has caused great confusion owing to conflict of authority, hence the advisability of abolishing the Famine Relief Bureau.

Would Re-Divide China Into 70 New Provinces

According to a report by *Kuo Min* on Jan. 8, the fundamental principles governing the redivision of the country into a greater number of smallersized provinces,—each province to be as big as a *tao* (circuit) having jurisdiction over 10 to 15 *hsiens* (districts)—are reported to have been determined by the Central Political Council. This idea was embodied in an important proposal jointly submitted to the 4th Plenary Session last November by General Chen Ming-shu, Presidents Hu Han-min and Wang Chung-hui, Minister Sun Fo, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Wu Chih-hui, and other prominent Party leaders, and was finally referred to the Central Political Council for detailed consideration. The task of re-demarcating the map of the country, being of primary importance and one which cannot be accomplished within a short period, it has been decided to hold further meetings of the Council for more detailed discussions, and to appoint an Experts' Committee to study the question thoroughly. Instead of the present 28 provinces it is suggested that there should be about 70 smaller provinces. Final action will not be taken until the Central Executive Committee has passed upon the proposal which will then be put to the forthcoming National People's Convention for decision.

Regulations for the Future Control of Cable Landings

The Ministry of Communications on Jan. 7 announced the promulgation of a number of regulations governing the future control of cable landings on Chinese soil. The regulations were as follows:

Cable companies desirous of landing cables in China must first send in their applications to the Ministry of Communications for approval. When such applications are approved by the Ministry certificates will be issued to the Companies. The time limit of these certificates will be fixed by the Ministry of Communications.

Cable landing places will be designated by the Ministry of Communications and without the Ministry's approval no change of landing places will be permitted.

The transmission of telephone or cable messages in Chinese territory shall be under the care of representatives appointed by the Ministry of Communications.

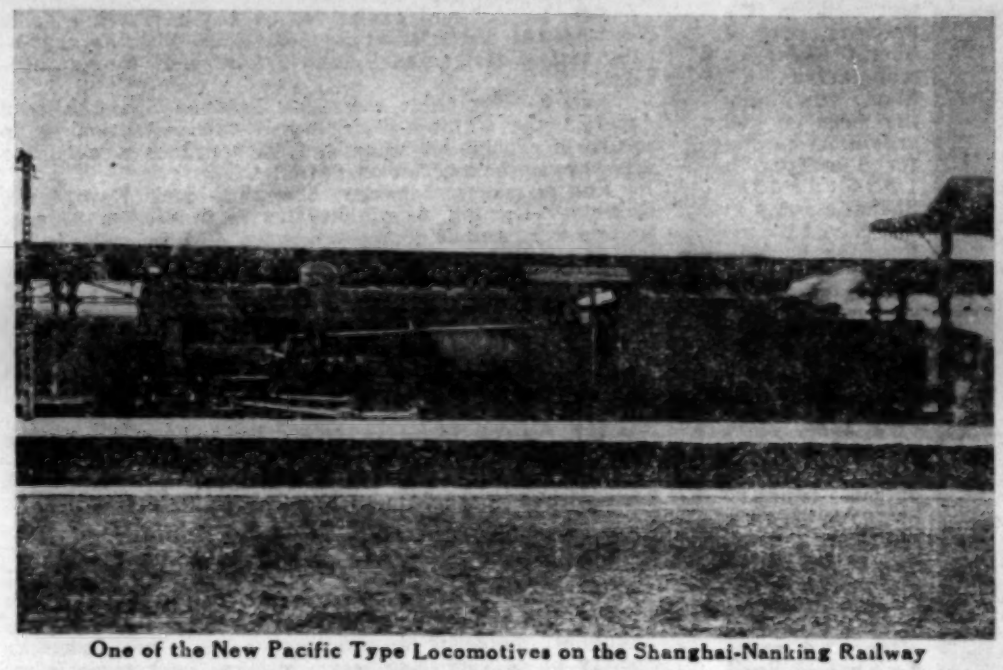
The amount of cable revenue payable to the Chinese Government shall be fixed by the Ministry of Communciations. Any change in cable rates must receive the approval of the Ministry.

For official cable messages to and from China the charges are to be half the ordinary rates.

For national defence or for the purpose of preserving peace the Ministry of Communications may at any time appoint representatives to supervise the work of the Cable companies in Chinese territory.

Eight Pacific Type Locomotives Go into Service on Shanghai-Nanking Railway

Eight Pacific Type Locomotives built by the North British Locomotive Company of Glasgow according to the specification and design of the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Wolfe-Barry and Partners, were recently put into service on the Shanghai-Nanking railway. The locomotives were designed to meet the special conditions of service on the Nanking Shanghai line, on which the passenger and feight traffic increases every month.



One of the New Pacific Type Locomotives on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

The engines are equipped with the "Weir" Feed water Heater, Front End Multiple Valve Throttle, Lambert Wet Sanding Apparatus, Bradford Draft Gear for Rear Couplings, Two "Clyde" Superior Tube and Tube Plate Cleaners, Ash Ejector Pipe, Rocking and Drop Bar Perforated Type Fire Grate, Cartazzi Type Two Wheeled Truck and Mechanical Stoker, manufactured by the Standard Stoker Company of New York, which automatically feeds fuel into the firebox. This apparatus has never been used on any locomotives on the Shanghai-Nanking railway before.

Technical details of the construction of the locomotives follow: Total heating surface is 1,658 sq. ft. with a grate area of 50.3 sq. ft. comparing with 1,200 sq. ft. and 28 sq. ft. respectively on the old locomotives on this line. The steam test pressure is 240 lbs. per sq. in. with a working pressure of 200 lbs. per sq. in., an improvement of 20 lbs. per sq. in. on the old locomotives. Sufficient steam can now be supplied for the heating of passenger coaches during the cold season.

The tractive force is 29,484 lbs. at 85% boiler pressure, which is about 45% greater than the old locomotives. This combined with the size of the driving wheels, which have a diameter of 63 inches, could pull either a heavy freight train at normal speed or a fast passenger train without any dfficulty.

The tender has a water capacity of 6,000 gallons and 12 tons of coal. Coal dust can be used, thereby effecting a great economy in fuel—one of the biggest items of expense in the running of locomotives.

Negotiations for a Canadian Wheat Loan to China

Hon. H. H. Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, arrived in Shanghai on Jan. 7 for the purpose of investigating the possibilities in China for the sale of Canadian wheat and flour. While Mr. Marler declined to discuss the question of a Canadian loan to China, reports from Ottawa, Canada on Dec. 31 and Jan. 3 quoted H. H. Stevens, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce and R. B. Bennett, Canadian Premier, as stating that Canada intended to open negotiations with China with the object of providing China with a loan in order to enable China to place orders in Canada for large quantities of wheat. Lieut. Colonel Cosgrove, Canadian Trade Commissioner, stationed in Shanghai, has received instructions to cooperate with Mr. Marler in the negotiations with the Chinese Government. While China is said to produce about 500,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, the country is also a considerable importer of both wheat and flour, mostly from the United States and Canada, the imports averaging 9,880,000 bags of flour and 7,500,000 bushels of wheat annually.

Only Central Government May Buy Military Supplies in Future

The various foreign consular officials in Shanghai received the following communication pertaining to the sale of military supplies in China, from the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking:

"Any military or civil organ which may need firearms, ammunition, airplanes, or other material for military use, or raw materials for manufacturing purposes, shall hereafter submit the matter to the Ministry of Military Admistration for consideration and issuance or purchase of such supplies, and may not contract for purchases direct from merchants. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is requested to notify the various foreign Ministers to China for the information of their respective merchants here, and to instruct the Chinese Ministers abroad to notify the Governments to which they are severally accredited for the information of the Government's national merchants that, with the exception of the Ministry Administration, no one shall hereafter be permitted to contract for purchases of munitions or to ship them into China, in order to avoid malpractices."

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

With reference to Customs Notification of 30th December, 1930 the public is hereby notified that the Government now instructs that from the date of this Notification no Native Customs duty is to be charged on foreign imports proceeding inland.

Liu Chi-wen
Superintendent of Customs
W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 9th January, 1931.

Who's Who in China

Yang Hu-chen, government official; born at Puchen, Shensi, 1883; participated in the Revolution of 1911; commander of the 5th route army of Ching Kuo Chun in 1917; commanded the 3rd division of Kuominchun in 1924; stationed in the northern part of Shensi and later transferred to Sian, sustaining the siege of the provincial capital for 8 months in 1926; led the Shensi army in the Northern Punitive Expedition and fought several battles at the Lunghai Front; stationed in Shantung in 1927; went abroad to Japan the same year; resumed his post after return; suppresed banditry in southern Shantung; came under the direct command of the Central Government in 1929 after the withdrawl of Sung Liang-chen from Shantung; was ordered to station in Nanyang, Honan; commanded the right wing of the Ping-Han front in the recent campaign against Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang; occupied Sian in October 1930; appointed chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, Sian, Shensi, December 1930.

Yang Hu-chen
楊虎城

Chang Hsueh-ming
張學銘字西卿

Chang Hsueh-ming, government official; born at Hai-chen, Liaoning 1908; second younger brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang; was graduated from the Infantry Training School, Tokyo, Japan; now Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safty, Tientsin, Hopei.

Text of New Cable Agreement—Ministry in Control of Messages

The Nanking *Central Daily News*, January 10, published the official version of the agreement recently concluded between the Chinese Telegraph Administration and the foreign cable companies.

The seven articles of the agreement are as follow:

Art. 1.—The cable landing certificate shall be issued in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Communications. This certificate shall be good for a period of 14 years.

Art. 2.—The receipt and dispatch of cable messages shall be under the care of representatives of the Ministry of Communications.

Art. 3.—All land cables leased to the foreign cable companies at Shanghai are to commence with the central cable station designated by the Ministry of Communications.

Art. 4.—For cable messages between Shanghai and America the Chinese Telegraph Administration is to receive 45 centimes a word and 75 centimes a word for messages to the interior of China.

For messages between Shanghai and Europe the Chinese Telegraph Administration is to receive 35 centimes a word and 60 centimes a word for messages to the interior of China.

For messages between Shanghai and Japan or the Straits Settlements the Chinese Telegraph Administration is to receive 20 centimes a word and 25 centimes a word for messages to the interior of China.

Art. 5.—The branches of the foreign cable companies in China shall put up signboards of the Chinese Telegraph office.

Art. 6.—All telegram forms and stationery shall be the same as that used in the Chinese telegraph offices.

Art. 7.—Uniforms worn by the messenger boys shall be furnished by the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

Bank of China Manager Attacks Gold Standard in New York

Pei Tsu-yee, the manager of the Bank of China in Shanghai, delivered an address before the American Society of Mining Engineers in New York recently in whch he expressed the belief that an appreciation in silver values will be of enormous assistance in restoring the trade of the world to its fomer volume and value.

The gold standard is one of the causes of the existing world-wide economic depression, he said. He declared that where there is the gold standard, gold only will support paper currency.

"The fact that only gold is at the back of the paper and credit system," he said, "will in the long run tend to the collapse of the credit system of the world, be cause the quantity of gold is not sufficient in every country to support trade or redeem all currency dependent upon it. If the world made a more extensive use of silver in assisting gold as a currency, the money situation throughout the world would be on a sounder basis and economic depressions less apt to recur. Unless we have new discoveries of gold deposits, the yearly quantity of gold produced will not be sufficient to support the expansion of trade without the help of silver. In regard to American goods in China, we shall probably have to pay a little mpre because of the low price of silver, but you will have to make a considerable cut in prices in order to meet our market. You are paying more in order to uphold the prestige of your gold as the only standard of value."

Mr. Pei made it clear that he was not a bi-metallist, but said he thought an appreciation in the value of silver would help to restore world trade.

THE HARD LOT OF WOMEN PRISONERS IN HON SAN-SO

(Continued from page 255)

dubitably, some of the cases at Hon San-so were victims of those possessing *shy-lick*, that ommipotent term in Chinese that means political power, and before which, unfortunately, even finely phrased legal codes at times are still of little avail.

But the inmates were not all here for refined indiscretions and misbehavior. Mixed with alleged unfaithful wives and dissatisfied concubines were others, of a type more readily recognizable as criminal. There were some women who had been convicted of engaging in the "*Mui-tsai*", or slave-child traffic, against which Kwangtung now has a prohibition law that is occasionally enforced. There was a number of petty thieves, several women guilty of fraud and perjury, and some young ladies who had undertaken to flog their mothers-in-law.

No long terms have been served here since 1925, when the Reds, during their brief reign in Canton, released all the prisoners in the lower court jails. Dangerous and incorrigible felons are now kept in the Honan Penitentiary, which is considered to be a safe distance from the scene of possible uprisings in the future. There the sentence begins at two years, and ends, not infrequently, only with death.

December 25, 1930.

Customs Revenue For 1930 Totalled Haikuan Tls. 180,570,000

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, during the week issued the following statement of Customs revenue collection for 1930, submitted to the Ministry of Finance by F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs. The Maritime Customs revenue for 1930 (i. e. import duties, coast trade duties, transit dues and tonnage dues) amounts, in round figures, to the equivalent of Haikuan Taels 180,570,000.

Of the above total sum:

1.—Hk. Tls. 16,630,000—
G. U. 17,616,000 were collected on a gold unit basis, in gold units.

2.—Hk. Tls. 105,680,000—
G. U. 120,910,000 were collected on a gold unit basis at varying gold-exchange rates, in silver.

3.—Hk. Tls. 58,260,000 were collected in silver (Haikuan taels).

The following table shows in round figures the collection for 1930 at the principal ports and the increase or decrease as compared with the figures for last year:—

	Collection 1930 Hk. Tls.	Increase Hk. Tls.	Decrease Hk. Tls.
Harbin	3,900,000	788,000	
Antung	4,134,000	343,000	
Dairen	12,334,000		503,000
Newchwang	3,407,000	1,322,000	
Tientsin	13,226,000		2,059,000
Kiaochow	9,181,000	2,510,000	
Hankow	7,497,000		767,000
Shanghai	86,643,000	17,200,000	
Amoy	3,457,000	1,280,000	
Swatow	4,918,000	1,990,000	
Canton	9,713,000	3,598,000	

The 1930 revenue of the Native Customs under the control of the Inspector-General amounted in round figures to Hk. Tls. 6,547,000.

Foreign Commitments Met

All foreign loan and indemnity obligations secured on the Customs revenue, including the service of the Reorganization Loan, have been met in full. The cost in (a) gold units and (b) silver of the service of the above gold obligations was (a) G. U. 12,773,952.95 equals Sh. Tls. 13,241,637.27, and (b) Sh. Tls. 78,232,712.04 respectively, or, if calculated on a silver basis alone, Sh. Tls. 91,474,-349.31, as compared with Sh. Tls. 65,336,113.41 in 1929.

The silver cost of the service of these obligations in 1930 has, therefore, exceeded that in 1929 by Sh. Tls. 26,138,235.90

The service, both interest and redemption, of all domestic loans and treasury notes secured on the Customs revenue, including those secured on cancelled indemnities has been met or provided for in full.

China Foundation Meets in Shanghai to Allocate Boxer Funds

The sixth annual regular meeting of the board of trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education was held in Shanghai last week.

Nine members of a board of 15 trustees were present, The foreign members were Dr. Paul Monroe, of Columbia University. Dr. James Leighton Stuart, president of Yen Ching University, Peiping; Roger S. Greene, acting director of the Rockefeller Medical College, and John Earl Baker, advisor to the Ministry of Railways.

Chinese members of the board present were Dr. Hu Shih, noted author and philosopher; Dr. Monlin Chiang, former minister of education; Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, president of the Academia Sinicia; Dr. Y. R. Chao, of Peiping, and H. C. Zen, director of the China Foundation.

The annual sum handled by the board of trustees is approximately G.$700,000. The American Boxer Indemnity funds are secured by a first lien on the customs. The money is annually paid to the Secretary of the United States Tresury, who in turn remits it to the secretary of China Foundation, Dr. H C. Zen, a graduate of Cornell University. The largest contribution annually from the funds goes to the Metropolitan Libary at Peiping, into which the Foundation has paid several millions of dollars, U. S. currency.

The returned funds also are used to aid in the preservation and maintenance of art treasures in Peiping. The plan of the China Foundation was modeled after certain American foundations and the board of trustees is responsible only to the American courts,

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Men and Events

H. J. Everall of the Standard Oil Co., accompanied by Mrs. Everall, departed for the United States last week.

Maurice Benjamin, Shanghai real estate operator, has returned to Shanghai from a visit to the United States.

Geo. J. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent for the Dollar Line in Shanghai, has gone to Yokohama on business.

The National Government has appointed Wu Kai-shen to be the Chinese delegate to the 14th Opium Suppression Conference.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at London, officially tendered condolences to the British Government on behalf of the Chinese Government on the death of the Princess Royal.

The annual meeting of the China Society of America was held at the National Headquarters, 19 West 44th Street, New York City, January 12.

According to information received at Shanghai, E. S. Cunningham, U. S. consul general, is planning to return to Shanghai and resume his duties in April.

The American Masonic Temple Association of Shanghai will give an entertainment, dance and supper at 178 Route Dufour, Friday evening, January 30.

K. Zilliocus of the Information Section of the League of Nations recently arrived in Nanking. He is making a study of the trend of political events in China.

C. E. Patton, of the American Presbyterian Mission (North), accompanied by Mrs. Patton, departed from Shanghai last week for a holiday in the United States.

Bishop and Mrs. A. A. Gilman and J. J. Connell were passengers on the s. s. *President Cleveland*, which sailed from Shanghai January 9, bound for the United States.

Roy Bennett, managing editor of the *Manila Bulletin* was due to arrive in Shanghai January 15 by the Dollar liner *President Madison*, en route to the United States on holiday.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, director of the China Institute of America, with headquarters in New York, has returned to Shanghai on a business trip and expects to remain here for several weeks.

Edward J. Harr arrived in Shanghai last week coming from the United States via Japan. He will take over the position of superintendent of the Standard Oil Company in Shanghai.

Henry B. MacKenzie, manager for the Western Electric Company in the Orient, returned to Shanghai last week after a business trip to Japan. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Gasoline prices in Shanghai were raised by five cents January 12, making the present retail price at the pumps Mex. $1.15 per gallon. This works out at the present exchange at about 27 American cents.

Wang Chia-tseng, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, has been granted a fortnight's leave of absence to return to his native home in Kirin, owing to the serious illness of his father.

Eight arrests were recently made in Shanghai in connection uith the assassination of General Chen Chi-mei in Shanghai May 18, 1916. Chinese marine police allege that Yuan Shih-Kai was the instigator of the murder.

Frank W. Price of Nanking addressed the January group meeting of the American University Club on the subject "Relation of private schools to the Government Educational System", at the American Club, January 17.

The discussion group of Community Church has sent out a questionnaire on 27 subjects to its members, from which it asks them to select the ten which interest them most. The discussion group meets Sunday mornings at 9.40 a. m.

Admiral T. T. Craven, commander-in-chief of the American Yangtsze Patrol on board the flagship U. S. S. *Luzon*, end of last week proceeded up river. He called first at Nanking. He will remain at Hankow for some time.

The death occurred at Hangchow December 28 of Miss M. Laurence, who was the first lady missionary to be sent out by the China Missionary Society to China. She arrived in the year 1870. She was 86 years of age at the time of her death.

Julius Kleffel, manager of the American-Oriental Bank, went to Yokohama last week to meet his wife and infant daughter born at sea. Mrs. Kleffel had intended to go on a holiday in the United States, but got no further than Yokohama. They have in the meantime returned to Shanghai.

The Executive Yuan has issued an order that no ships having a tonnage of less than 100 tons shall hereafter be allowed to engage in the carrying trade between China and foreign ports. This step is designed to prevent smuggling along the coast, which in view of the enforcement of the new tariff, is likely to increase considerably.

H. H. Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, arrived in Shanghai end of last week. He is staying at the Cathay Hotel. One of the objects of Mr. Marler's mission to Shanghai is to investigate conditions with reference to the proposed Canadian loan to China. He also conferred with Lieut-Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Lieut-Commander Karl Lange, of the United States Naval Reserve, performed what is believed to be the first wedding ceremony to take place in a dirigible when he united Frank H. Johnson of Shanghai, son of a retired British Consul, and Miss Ethel Gressang of Chicago. The ceremony took place aboard the airship *Mayflower* above the Gulf of Mexico.

Admiral Yang Shu-tsuang, Minister of the Navy and concurrent chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, has asked for permission to relinquish the latter appointment for health reasons and because he wishes to devote himself to his duties as Minister of the Navy. He returned about the end of last year from Europe and the United States, where he served as head of the Chinese Mission.

The newly commissioned cruiser, the *U. S. S. Houston*, sailed from New York January 12 to become the flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, replacing the *U. S. S. Pittsburgh*, which is to be decommissioned upon her return to the United States. Upon the arrival of the *U. S. S. Houston* in Asiatic waters Rear Admiral Charles B. McVey, Jr., commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, will transfer his flag to the new cruiser.

Zensaku Azuma, the Japan-American airman, divides his time between aviation and chop suey. A year ago Azuma disposed of his chop suey shop in Los Angeles, California, purchased an airplane and piloted it in a solo flight over America, Europe and Asia, to Tokyo. He sailed January 9, for San Francisco, aboard the N. Y. K. liner *Tatsuta Maru*. Upon arriving in the United States he will set about locating a promising site for the re-establishment of his chop suey business.

A London telegram to the *N. C. D. News* Jan. 5 stated that Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. B. B. Thoms has been submitted by the British War Office for consideration of the Shanghai Municipal Council in connection with the impending vacancy of Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, on the completion of Colonel H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer's tenure of command. Colonel Thoms is an officer of the New Zealand Staff Corps and at present a student at the Imperial Defence College.

The international leprosy convention convened at Manila January 9, to remain in session for two weeks. Among those in attendance were Major General J. W. Graham, the public health commissioner of India, Professor B. Nocht, president of the leprosy commission of the League of Nations, Dr. Victor Heiser, of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Edwin Muir of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Dr. R. G. Cochrane, secretary of the British Empire leprosy relief association, and Dr. H. W. Wade, medical director of the Wood Memorial.

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Dr. C. T. Wang Proceeds to Tientsin

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, left Nanking for Tientsin on the evening of January 12. While in Tientsin, Dr. Wang will participate in the rendition ceremony of the Belgian Concession in Tientsin, confer with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and will alse await the arrival of Mo Teh-hui, the delegate for the Moscow Conference, in order to confer on various problems relating to the Sino-Soviet negotiations. Dr. Wang was accompanied by Dr. Tyao Ming-chien, Hsu Mo, Ying Shang-teh and Chao Chi-sheng.

Dr. Wang is entertaining the Belgian Minister and other members of the consular body at Tientsin. He will later proceed to Peiping in order to confer with the French Minister, M. Wilden, on the extrality issue and other problems relating to the rendition of Kwangchow Bay and other matters of importance.

Rev. E. W. Luccock on Improving Life in Shanghai

Rev. E. W. Luccock, of the Community Church in Shanghai, at last week's meeting of the Rotary Club, in the course of a speech made certain suggestions for improving life in Shanghai. He said that Rotarians should not remain satisfied with Shanghai life as it is at present, with its night life and gambling, making chance the basis of money acquiring. He asked for a positive stand for a better and finer life for the community of Shanghai. If a history of Shanghai printed a hundred years hence should say that an improvement in Shanghai life was in the main to be placed to the credit of Rotary, it would be a fine thing, he said, and better than the present publicity, of which Rotary gets too much.

Luna Park Has Highly Successful Year

The fourth annual meeting of the Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd. (Luna Park) was held in Shanghai December 30, W. R. McBain, presiding, supported by C. H. Arnhold, R. F. C. Master, S. S. Sellick, N. L. Sparke, and G. L. Wilson (Directors). The chairman reported a balance to credit of $326,210.35. The net profit for the year as compared with the previous year increased by $58,253.41.

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The CHINESE NATION

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Genesis of Indian Nationalism

Reconstructing India, by Edward Thompson. 396 pages, with maps and illustrations. Published by Lincoln McVeagh, the Dial Press, 152 West 13th Street, New York.

Having in mind the stir created in journalistic circles consequent upon the recent visit of Upton Close to this city, one is tempted to reopen the whole question once again whether Edward Thompson or Upton Close is the greater authority on Indian affairs. Upton Close was not only severely criticized in Shanghai, but he also ran the gauntlet in London's principal newspaper, the *Times*. However, as both authors look upon India from two entirely different angles, comparisons of their literary efforts would be futile.

One must acknowledge the fact that practically every book on India quotes Edward Thompson as an authority. In "Reconstructing India", Thompson gives the history of Indian agitation for self-government, culminating in the present revolt under Gandhi, an analysis of India's problem and a final plea for dominion status as the only way out. Therefore, it would seem that although Thompson is a Britisher, his views clash with the official view that India is not yet ripe for self-government.

The Indian National Congress has leaped from obscurity into the prominence of front page news. The very name of Congress, the annual election of a president, the setting apart of an Independence Day, the apparent resemblance of the Stamp Act agitation with that of the present Salt Tax agitation, have led Americans to believe that they are seeing re-enacted the events of their own Revolution. Anyone who has been to India will find the intensest interest, even excitement everywhere, deepened by the thought that that unique thing, an effort by non-violence means, is being made by a united nation of 330 million people, led by an emaciated frail figure whom the world reveres as a Saint.

As a reviewer of books I have tried many, many, times it show that in India and in China a great moving spectacle is in progress, and one of wider significance yet for all mankind. One of the greatest things that is happening is that the British Empire is changing before our very eyes, and is passing through its greatest test in the memory of man. The great factor which is slowly but surely manifesting itself is that East and West must lay aside their long feud and an Asiatic nation must be received as an equal partner by a Western Power. Mr. Thompson has made a ruthless and scientific examination of the whole situation without the least regard either for British pride or prestige, or Nationalist sensitiveness and resentment of criticism. He is at once a liberal, a deep lover of the Indian people, and a true Englishman. After living in India as a child, he was for a dozen years a professor in a college in Bengal. At present Thompson is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford, and had recently been guest professor at Vassar.

In 1750 occurred the decisive emergence of British Power over that of France. Until that year the advantage appeared to be with France, but Britain found skilful officers in India, and a leader of genius—Robert Clive. Although in Bengal the East India Company in 1756 experienced disaster at the hands of the Nawab, by the capture of their Calcutta fort and the massere in the Black Hole, flight or imprisonment of their agents, the Battle of Plassey next year made Britain the masters of the richest province of India. It is from this period that Mr. Thompson commences his book. In subsequent chapters the author takes us through the period of estrangement, the coming of nationalism, the Khilafat Movement, and the various phases of the Non-Cooperative movement. Mr. Thompson touches other points as well so as to help us to understand what the Indians are really aiming at, and the method of accomplishment. It is perhaps in his Summary that Thompson gives us an insight into his great knowledge.

Thompson's Summary is independent of any Commission's Report and, as he says, it cannot be supplanted by any report. Among his recommendations are that the British should not hold up Dominion Status any longer. That there should be an arrangement by which it should come automatically, at the end of a period of time—without the humiliation of further Enquiries and Commissions. One of the most useful of the author's recommendations is that during the period of nation-building on the granting of Dominion Status, a scheme of compulsory primary education should be pushed forward which would be universal in character.

The author thinks that the outside world should take India seriously, and that all Indian matters, not history alone, but the whole Moslem and Hindu civilizations, be subjected to the supreme compliment of ruthless examination and frank comment (which need not be deliberately offensive.) There are further recommendations which we are bound to take cognizance of, coming as they do from a man who has spent the best years of his life among the Indians and who sympathises with their aspirations, and the most important of them all is No 5. In this paragraph Thompson states that the best brains of Britain and India are working on India's economic and social problems. If America will help, with money and trained investigators, this help will be invaluable.

In the author's opinion India stands to lose far less by the going of the British Government than by the going of British administrators. He further says that the outside world has not begun to realize the work that needs to be done, or the work that needs to be done by district officers.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Thompson shares the view of many who can be described accurately as Authorities on the Indian question, that as long as Hinduism is beset with food taboos, as long as the country supports half as many oxen as human beings—151 million cattle, among them millions of worthless cows, to 247 million people, so long will there be a starvation level for the teeming population of India. It is a tragedy that cattle diseases should be allowed to run their course simply because religion forbids the destruction of any cow, however sick or dangerous it may be.

In a sub-chapter called the Ethics of the Situation Thompson says that there is no justification for the kind of charge that England "stole" India. These ethical considerations apply to events of recent years—such as the way England entered Egypt. It is true that the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were a different world and what happened then was the normal conduct of the time, but here we part company with Thompson when he says England is only in India today as a guarantor of its ordered progress. If India did not contain vast potential resources England would give it up in a minute. For many years the Civil Service of India has offered a career for British public school men, and the Indian Army has always been filled with young men who have had the glorification of war so inculcated in them that every Indian is a target for their abuse and every Indan body the target for revolver or rifle on the slightest provocation.

However, one cannot help but pay tribute to Mr. Thompson's fairness in his attitude towards the people of India. He has attempted to convince Indians that their civilization, however strictly it may be measured, is valued by him. He admits the profound distrust that many of the best Indians feel toward Western civilization. Gandhi's experience of the West, though extensive, has been unfortunate. The passions of a gold-mining region, where races have always been engaged in bitter fighting, do not show Europe at its best. When Gandhi raised his corps of stretcher-bearers and coolies during the Zulu campaign, he was entrusted with the care of the natives whose bodies had been lacerated by the whippings the courts-martial had ordered. We can understand why Gandhi and many others like him feel the greatest misgivings as they see India being fast industrialized, and dread the certainty that she must go the way of the rest of the world.

All the same, there is a greater wisdom in the attitude of Tagore, who has seen Western civilization at its best, and know's that it is a fine spiritual thing as well as a grossly materialistic one. Thompson says that India might help to save more than herself if she could keep her simplicity and accept Western dentistry and surgery and freedom of spirit, thought and person.

There is a good deal more which one can say about the book. Reconstructing India comes at a peculiarly opportune moment, when the country is in the throes of what amounts to a revolution, and when calm, well-reasoned judgments are needed as never before. Everybody who wishes to know the truth about India should read Mr. Thompson's splendid book.

H. B. C.

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English Short Stories

Great English Short Stories, Edited by Lewis Melville and Reginald Hargreaves. The Viking Press, New York, $5. 1146 Pages.

This is really an extraordinarily good collection of short stories by English writers, all chosen with care and judgment. It does not claim to be a selection or collection of the best short stories in the language, but its more than a thousand pages contain 83 stories by 83 authors covering a period of almost 350 years, and which demonstrate to a considerable extent the development of the short story, showing precisely what it was during the various periods of its career down to what we know it to be to-day.

All the great short stories are not here, for a variety of reasons, (one of them being that some authors of modern "great" stories refused the permission without which their work could not be included in this tremendous volume.)

But the student of short stories and lovers of this form will find much here to interest and enthrall them, much that coincides with Sir Philip Sidney's lines,

"A tale which holdeth the children from play
And old men from the chimney corner."

Several English writers in the last few years have been giving us their "farewell to arms." This volume opens with a story by Barnabe Riche who served in Queen Mary's war with France in 1557-8. It is taken from his volume, "Farewell to the Military Profession," and the story, it is alleged, gave Shakespere his plot for "Twelfth Night."

Next there is a forerunner of the modern thriller in a story by Thomas Deloney (1543-1600), "How Thomas of Reading was Murdered." There follow well-taken examples of Defoe, Swift, Addison and Steele, and on their heels Sterne, Smollett, Goldsmith, Sir Walter Scott and Charles Lamb.

Surtees, with a tale of the inimitable Jorrocks, brings the volume down to a century ago and then comes a list of old favorites of Victorian days, Thackeray, Dickens, Reade, Trollope, Eliot and Wilkie Collins. The major half of the book consists of stories of the present century with Aldous Huxley as the last representative.

On the whole all are well selected. Although Wells wrote so many fine short stories it is a pity he should invariably be represented in collections and anthologies by the same example, fine as it is, "The Stolen Bacillus."

Readers in this part of the world will note with interest that the excellent and charming writings of Ernest Bramah on China are recognized by the editors, who include here a delightful story from "Kai Lung Unrolls his Mat."

While all stories are definitely good, a few of them might have a hard time trying to sustain a title to greatness among the immense wealth of English short stories. But the majority fill the promise of the title. The editors of the book have improved it by placing at the head of each story a brief biograhy of the author.

After the stories the introduction should not be neglected. In it is some pertinent writing concerning the wealth of English short stories and the intellectual snobbery of those who find virtue in nothing unless it be of "foreign" extraction. F. S. O.

Imperialism as Practiced in Africa

European Imperialism in Africa, by Halford Lancaster Hoskins; Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1930. 118 pages with bibliographical note and index.

This book forms one of a series of short studies planned as readings for college students. The subjects taken up are those concerning which it is difficult to find adequate or handy reference material. In these pages about Africa there is presented a wealth of information in a manner easy to grasp. The bibliographical note supplies references for those who are pursuing a more intensive study. The index is also helpful.

Of course, we know that Africa, the great land of mystery, has been parceled out among the avid European powers. Their very greed and lust for dominion has proven in several cases a hindrance to the development of peace in home lands. Mr. Hoskins thinks a number of causes of the World War may be found in these African quarrels. He calls our attention to the fact that it is remarkable that more warfare has not taken place over African possessions. Africa has been the arena, as it were, upon which many of the hard-fought battles of the diplomatic field have taken place. Back and forth, like foot-ball

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Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

teams in struggle, the opposing forces have pushed the African question, until the "native" has led an uncertain life.

The author goes back to early days of Portuguese discovery, traces the romance of Livingstone and his followers, expresses doubts as to the contribution of the "missionaries" to the "Dark continent", and gives us a clear-cut picture of the changes that keep the shifting scenes of Africa full of allure and challenge. He takes up each of the various European attempts to estab lish colonies in Africa. The most of these have been of an exploiting type. The immigration of the Boers is perhaps the most significant colonization by Europeans. Other nations have never dreamed of moving from Europe in large numbers to settle Africa. Few native kingdoms have maintained themselves in the whirl of European intrigue in the manner of the Abyssinians, whose potentate was recently crowned King of Kings.

The Sudan, under British control, is hailed as the most successful attempt to "run" any portion of Africa. "Whatever grounds there may be for Egyptian complaints, it is certain that British success in developing the Sudan has been phenomenal. Railways penetrate every section; educational needs are being satisfied, notably through the remarkable work of Gordon College at Khartum; and a population once largely nomadic is now greatly enlarged. and quite satisfied with sedentary and peaceful pursuits. The Sudan is perhaps the brightest jewel in the crown of European imperialism."

December 31, 1930. G. B. S.

Short Stories of Saki

The Short Stories of Saki, by "Saki," (H. H. Munro) With an Introduction by Christopher Morley. Viking Press, New York. 715 pages. G$3.00

This is a fine collection of Saki's short stories, comments and sketches which originally appeared in several London journals, including the *Morning Post*, the *Westminster Gazette*, and the *Bystander*. In point of variety and brilliancy this volume comprises, probably, the best of Saki's writings. For here you see him in his varying and various moods, applying his wit to a wide range of subject matter with skill and effect. Here you see him as "the buffoon, the satirist, the eclectic, the aristocrat, and the elegant man of the world."

And all of the pages in this volume are characterized by his agile, trenchant, swift and exquisitely light style. There is no time for his reader to get tired or weary. All the while he is kept interested and entertained. When he finishes with one chapter he is eager to move on to the next, ever expectant for the thrust and surprise that are yet to come. Of course not everything that Saki has to say is sense, common or otherwise, but even behind his nonsense one discovers nuggets of wisdom, that is, if the reader knows how to discover them.

The concluding chapter of this collection, "Biography of Saki," by his sister Ethel Munro, no reader can afford to miss. Perhaps this chapter should be placed at the beginning instead of the end of the volume. For in this biographical sketch, simply but effectively drawn, one finds clues to Saki's philosophy of life, points of views, likes and dislikes, sympathies and antipathies, and most especially his cordial and consistent antipathy against meddlesome and puritanic aunts and their kinds.

These are a few salient facts about this review. To attempt to do more than this would be well-nigh impossible. Christopher Morley has well said, "Saki exists only to be read. The exquisite lightness of his work offers no grasp for the solemnities of earnest criticism. He is one of those brilliant and lucky volatiles who are to be enjoyed, not critic-handled. He will be instinctively recognized and relished by those capable."

Those who wish to see flashing wit and scintillating satire in action as directed against the idioscyncracies and foibles of an individual, an institution or, for that matter, an Anglo-Saxon society, go and read "The Short Stories of Saki." H. S. L.

The Life of a "Real" American

American, by Frank B. Linderman. Illustrations by H. M. Stoops and published by The John Day Company, New York. 309 pages.

This is the autobiograhy of probably one of the greatest living Indian chiefs called Plenty-Coups. Mr Lindermen has lived among the Indians for more than forty years and although he has written about them before this is the first occasion upon which he has written the life story and personal record of an Individual Indian.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Stocks Business Done 1,906,610 Shares
January 14.

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. $ per Sh.	STOCK	Jan. 12	Jan. 13
87⅝	14⅝	1.60	Adams Express	18¾	18½
136½	105½	4.00	American Can	111⅛	109¾
101¾	25½	—	American & Foreign Power	32⅝	31¾
76⅞	12	—	American & For. Power W.	16¾	17¼
79½	38	4.00	American Smelting	44¼	43½
274¼	174¾	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	185¼	184
129⅞	100⅜	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	110¾	110½
124⅞	48⅜	*1.00	American Waterworks	57¼	55⅞
81½	26	2.50	Anaconda Copper	31¾	31¼
33⅜	17⅛	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	21½	20⅞
122⅜	55⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	77½	77⅞
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	51⅞	49⅝
50½	15¼	3.00	Borg Warner	21⅝	21
33⅜	7⅞	—	Calumet & Hecla	8¾	8⅞
226¾	165¾	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	41⅜	41¼
362¾	83¾	6.00	Case J. I.	87	85¼
43	14⅞	1.00	Chrysler	Uuq.	16½
44¼	14¼	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	17⅛	16¾
87	30¾	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	35¼	34⅛
37⅝	7½	—	Columbia Graphaphone	8⅝	8
29¼	7¾	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	8¾	9⅛
6¼	1½	—	" " war.	1⅞	1⅞
136⅞	79⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	84⅞	84¼
30½	8	—	Continental Oil	10⅝	10¼
14⅛	2	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3⅞	3¾
145¼	83	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	88	86⅛
255¼	144	5.00	Eastman Kodak	154¾	153
117⅜	37⅞	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	42¾	42½
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	27⅜	27
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	7⅜	6¼
95⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	44⅜	43¾
61¼	46⅛	3.00	General Foods	50⅛	49¾
54¼	32	3.00	General Motors	36⅜	35⅝
106⅞	56½	5.00	General Railway Signal	70	70½
47⅞	29½	2.50	Gold Dust	33⅜	33⅛
58	15⅜	—	Goodrich Rubber	15¾	Mutl.
96⅞	37¼	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	43½	43
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	15⅞	16
62⅞	10	3.00	Hudson Motors,	28¼	22⅛
75⅜	49½	4.00	International Cement	51	50¼
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	2¼	2⅛
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	50⅛	50
44⅜	14⅛	1.00	International Nickel	15¾	15
77⅜	17⅞	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	23	22½
148¼	50	3.00	Johns Manville	61¼	60
63¾	20⅝	2.00	Kennecott	24⅛	23¾
35⅜	21½	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	22⅛	21¼
48⅛	17⅜	1.00	Kroger Grocery	19	18¾
114⅜	78¾	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	88	87¾
95¾	42⅛	3.00	Lowes: Inc	47½	47⅛
28⅛	9¾	—	Lorillard (P) Co. com-	13	12¾
44⅞	9¾	—	Ludlum Steel	12	12½
49⅞	15¼	—	Montgomery Ward	18	17½
32	9⅜	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	11	10½
192¾	108⅜	8.00	New York Central	119	118½
107⅛	47	3.00	Pacific Lighting	53⅞	Mutl.
23⅜	7½	.60	Packard Motor Car	9¼	9⅛
77½	36⅜	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	41¼	42¼
85⅝	54	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	60	59¾
16½	5⅛	.20	Pennroad Corporation	7⅜	7⅛
44¾	12⅜	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	14½	14⅜
123¼	66¼	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	77⅛	77
69⅜	11¾	—	Radio Corporation	13⅞	13⅜
50	14⅝	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	17	16¾
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	42	41⅞
100⅝	43⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	47¾	47¾
25⅛	5¾	—	Shell Union	9⅞	9¼
94⅛	11	—	Simmons Company	16	15¾
72	41	2.00	Southern California Edison	47¼	47⅛
29¼	14¼	1.50	Standard Brands	17½	17½
129	54½	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	62	61½
84⅞	45	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	48½	47⅝
40⅜	20	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	24⅝	24
60½	29⅜	3.00	Texas Corporation	31½	31
67⅜	42	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	47⅝	47⅛
89¼	40¼	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	46⅛	Mutl.
47⅜	10½	1.00	Trans America	13⅜	13¼
106⅜	53¼	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	57¾	56½
242¾	171¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	188	186½
99	19¼	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	25½	24⅞
52	15	.50	United Corporation	18½	18⅜
15	11½	—	U.S. Rubber	12¼	12¼
198¾	135⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	146½	140
143¼	44¾	3.00	Vanadium	51⅝	46¾
80¼	11	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	16	15¾
201	89	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	36¾	86¼
72⅝	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	57	56
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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In his manhood Plenty-Coups led his tribe, the Crow Indians, against their traditional enemies, the Sioux, Arapahoe and the Cheyenne. In his old age Plenty-Coups has fathered them in the unhappy period of their decline.

The book is rich with incident of Indian boyhood and the romance of warpath and council fire. The medicine dreams of Plenty-Coup's youth as he described them to the white author many years later are remarkable for their apocalyptic character.

In his foreword Mr Linderman says a good deal to help us grapple with the problem of the American Indian. "The real Indians have gone," he says, "and in the writings which will come from their descendents, we shall find difficulty in deciding between truth and falsehood concerning a life that writers could not have known. The change from a normal to an uncertain and unnatural existence came so suddenly to the plains Indian that his customs and traditions could not flourish, and they all but perished with the buffalo in the early eighties. One is startled that so brief a time could wipe away traditions ages old, and after contemplation wonders how much truth we know of ancient peoples.

Mr Linderman informs us that the Crows as a tribe have always been friendly to white men, there being but a single instance of their tribal hostility. This was their farcical attempt in 1834 to starve out the traders at a post of the American Fur Company on the upper Missouri river, because the company had located in the territory of their bitter enemies, the Blackfeet. No hostile shots were fired and made no attack on the fort, except to surround it quietly and pitch their lodges, which ten days later were dispersed by a single cannon-ball landed in their midst.

Continuing, Mr Linderman says that the Crows differ from their neighbors in many respects—for instance, they would not trade their furs for whisky. They apparently came out of the south. They were almost constantly at war with the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Blackfeet.

The white man found them friendly and soon began to use them against the tribes who disputed his way across Montana and into the Black Hills of South Dakota.

A tribute must be paid to the excellent little sketches with which the book is permeated. With his pen and ink drawings Mr. Stoops has added to the charm of the book.

H. B. C.

Lives of Artists

Stories of the Youth of Artists, by Mary Newlin Roberts. Illustrated by Constance Whittemore. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co.

The large amount of information, interspersed with anecdotes, gathered together by Mrs. Roberts in her "Stories of the Youth of Artists," should prove interesting as well as stimulating to both children and adults. Chronologically arranged, and comprehensively including a great number of the world's most famous artists from Giotto di Bondone of the thirteenth century to James Whistler and Edouard Manet of the eighteenth, the stories are intimate portraits, not of famous men, but of boys who often had to fight their way ahead through poverty, indifference and misunderstanding.

The twenty tales, simply told, are calculated to give the reader a better idea of the work of some of the greatest figures in art. The book is admirably illustrated throughout with sketches by Constance Whittemore.

Exchange Circular for period from Wednesday, 31st December, 1930. to Wednesday, 7th January, 1931.

The New Year Holidays extending from noon on Wednesday 30th December to Monday 5th January have naturally curtailed business this last week. The 30th inst. was principally devoted to transactions closing the year and since the opening, business has hardly been active on a consistently falling market. The important feature for comment, however, is that on the last day of 1930 Silver was quoted at 14⅛d., and G.$0.30⅜, a new low, and the official quotation, for T/T also, at 1/4⅜d. On the same day the new Tariff figures came into force from the 1st January, constituting a double blow for commerce in China; only the future can reveal how these new handicaps to business can be overcome.

This has been a disastrous week with new low records established.

Silver:—On the 30th ult. was 14½d. for spot and 14 7/16d. forward. with New Year down to G. $0.30¾. We close today, at 13 11/16d, and 13⅝d, and G. $0.29½. China is reported as having sold, with exceptionally weak advices from the U.S.A.

Exchange:—The official quotation for T/T on London on the 30th ult. was 14¾d., on the 5th inst. was lowered to 1/4 5/16d:, and later in the day to 1/4½ d., on the 6th inst to 1/4⅜d., and today remains the same.

The market opened on the 30th ult, with Banks sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/4⅞ and G. $.34 3/8: 4 m/s Credits 1/5 1/16d, and G. $.35⅛: Yen Cross rate 49 1/16: Yen 145: Gold Bar 678.40. At the close 1/4 15/16d., and G. $34 5/16, were obtainable for Tel. Transfer.

On resuming on Monday, the market became emphatically weak from the very start, and fell away without reaction from 1/4 1/16., and G. $.34 3/8 for T/T to 1/4 9/16d, and G. $.33 9/16: The Yen Cross Rate came in 5/16: down at 49½: Bill rates were lowered from 1/5 1/16d, and G. $.35 for 4 m/s to 1/5d. and G. $.34½. Gold Bars rose from 678.50 to 692.90.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 102,256,000 a decrease of Tls. 753,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 158,700,000 an increase of $ 1,510,000
Estimated value Tls. 216,520,000 as against Tls. 204,334,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Wed. Dec. 31	Thurs. Jan. 1	Friday Jan. 2	Satur. Jan. 3	Monday Jan. 5	Tues. Jan. 6	Wed. Jan. 7
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*				*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/5.490	1/4¾				1/4¾	1/4⅜	1/4⅜
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/4¼				1/4¾	1/4⅜	1/4⅜
4 m/s ,,	—	1/4 13/16				1/4 13/16	1/4 5/16	1/4 5/16
T/T India	98,100	93¾	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	93¾	90½	90½
T/T France	900,480	862				863	831	831
T/T On N.Y. Demand	35,355	33⅞				33⅞	32⅝	32⅝
T/T Hamburg R. M.		33⅞ 142¼				33⅞ 142¼	32⅝ 137	32⅝ 137
T/T H'kong	79.54	78½nom.				77½mon.	76½	76½nom.
T/T Japan	140.480	146½				146	151¾	151¾
T/T Batavia	87.770	84				84	81	81
T/T Straits	159.020	166				166	172¼	172¼
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/6.450	1/5 5/8				1/1	1/5	1/5
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/5¾				1/5¾	1/5⅜	1/5⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/6.700	1/5⅞				1/5⅞	1/5¼	1/5¼
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	951.520	912				912	870	870
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	37.165	35⅝				35⅝	34¼	34¼
4m/s ,, Doc.	—	35¾				35¾	34⅜	34⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1 2 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	14 5/8	14½		14 7/16	14⅛	13 11/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.31⅜	G.$.30¾		G.$.30⅞	G.$.29⅞	G.$.29½
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	675 70	677 70		692 00	708 80	701 80
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112 50	112 50	HOLIDAY	112 50	112 50	112 50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.4625	72.40		72.425	72.40	72.3875
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1½%	2%		3%	3%	2%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.69
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 485½
Londonopen Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 3/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 3/16 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0
,, ,, 6 ,,	2¼ %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 15/32

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

January 8, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	96	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	98¼	5.12
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	90¼	6.73
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	105¼	4.70
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	75	8.27
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	84½	7.44
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	96	6.30
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	83	7.80
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	82	9.44
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	84	7.25
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103¼	6.19
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	95	7.48
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	48	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106bid	5.98
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	99½	5.54
Oriental Development Co..	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	89¼	6.28
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107bid	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	75	10.56
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	79	7.29
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	36	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	79	8.03
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	74½	9.29
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	75	9.59
Toho Electric PowerCo. (Japan)..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	93	6.54
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	86	7.27
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	99½	7.06
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	61½	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	33½	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	78	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn.Shares)	83½	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	61¼	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	24¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	25⅞	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	57½	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	77	9.57
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	18	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	28	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	52	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	71½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913 60	67½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1915 60	65½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	51	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	59	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	78	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	30½	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	35	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Piecul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mills—thousands;

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Nov.28.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:		
White, Plain	*Pcs.*	115
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.*800 *Pls.*	2,930
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,712
Zinc Sheets	,,	11
Canned Asparagus	,,	60
Canned Awabi	,,	23
Canned Fruits	,,	225
Butter	,,	4
Fruits, Dried	,,	142
Fruits, Fresh	,,	20
Macaroni	,,	160
Milk	,,	43
Paint, Unlcassed	,,	14
Paper, Kraft	,,	1,236
Raisins	,,	36
Soda Ash	,,	840
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	39
Canned Sardines	*Doz.*	300
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	77
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	36
Automobile, Parts of	*G Units*	3,895
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	6,597

HANOVER, December 1.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Carbon, Black	*Pls*	9
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 8,541 ,,	30,140
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	191
Wax, Paraffin	,,	589
Oil, Kerosese, in Case	*Galls.*	109,330
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	157,141

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Dec. 1.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'y Co.)
From U.S. of America.

Cobalt, Oxide of	*Pls.*	4

GOLDEN PEAK, December 2.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls*	314,530
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	36,556
Lacquer	,,	790
Paints	,,	100

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Dec. 3.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Apples, Fresh	*Pls.*	844
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,099
Ink, Printing	,,	10
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,440
Milk, Evaporated	,,	40
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	94
Motor-truck Chassis	*Pcs.*	3

TAIBUN MARU, December 5.
(Agents: Hiraga Jumusho.)
From U. S. of America.

Wheat]	*Pls.*	110,250

MUNCASTER CASTLE, Dec. 6.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:		
Corded, Checked	*Pcs.*	286
Cotton, Embroidery	*Pcs.*	5
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	,,	146
Glucose	,,	287
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	393
Soda Ash	,,	94
Soda Caustic	,,	2,184
Soda Crystal, Concentrated	,,	19
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,520
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	2,269
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	*Galls.*	104,580
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	386
Rubber Inner, Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	196

TWEEDBANK, December 8.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.*9,188 *Pls.*	30,762

VARANGER, December. 8.
(Agents: Standard Oil Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Gasolene, in bulk	*Galls.*	1,220

PRESIDENT POLK, December 8.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil	*Pls.*	38
Brass Screws	,,	10
Barley	,,	2,626
Canned Asparagus	,,	43
Canned Fruits	,,	114
Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.*2,040 ,,	7,384
Fruits, Dried	,,	113
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cents. strengh	,,	946
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	,,	52
Macaroni	,,	77
Oranges, Fresh	,,	53
Paper, Writing	,,	23
Ink, Printing	,,	447
Paint, Unclassed	,,	29
Raisins	,,	2,813
Shrimp, Dried	,,	80
Sulphur Black	,,	694
Sugar, White	,,	51
Tobacco, Smoking	,,	157
Coffee	*Catties*	2,313
Motor-truck Chassis	*Pcs*	3
Cigars	*Mille*	5
Infants' Foods	*G Units*	3,313
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	3,735
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.*340 ,,	24,321

SOMERVILLE, December 9.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Herrings, Salt	*Pls.*	420
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,087
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	81,582
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft.*	400,108
Piling	,,	52,408
Clear	,,	77,168
Merchantable	,,	24,297

LEISE MAERSK, December 9.
Agents: RiokaSokoKabushikiKaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Cut	*Pls.*	360
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,410
Tinned Plates, Scraps	,,	1,275
Tinned Plates, Strips	,,	525
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	346
Ink, Printing	,,	31
Papper, Blotting	,,	10
Paper, Printing	,,	28
Paper, Writing	,,	58
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,899
Turpentine, Vegetable	*Galls.*	191
Enamelled Ironware	*G.Units*	14,934
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	3,015

WALES MARU, December 10.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron, Old	*Pls.*	193
India-Rubber, Old	,,	75
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,562

PRESIDENT GRANT, Dec. 12.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.*350 *Pls.*	1,265
Barley, Pearl	,,	28
Flour, Wheat	,,	735
Canned Fruits	,,	38
Fruits, Dried	,,	19
Ink, Printing	,,	24
Milk, Condensed	,,	27
Soda, Ash	,,	840
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs*	27,450
Motor-cars	,,	3
Rubber Tires, Pneumaric:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	65
Canned Sardines	*Doz.*	1,300

TAISHAN, December 12.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co)
From U. S. of America.

Linen	*Yds.*	9,738
Cotton, Embroidery	*Pls.*	4
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,680
Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.*500 ,,	1,775
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	858
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,500
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	9,633
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	1,515
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	2
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	8
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls*	13,690
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 171 *G.Units*	11,781

ARABIA MARU, December 13.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 20 *Pls.*	18.72
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 31 ,,	99.82
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	252
Oil, Wood	,,	3,900
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangcoow	*Pls*	115
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	245
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	551

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Dec.17
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai	*Bls.*45 *Pls.*	44.17
Yellow, Ichang	*Bls.*30 ,,	31.58
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	234.21
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	649
Hyson Hangchow	,,	378
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	74
Antimony Regulus	,,	504
Brassware	,,	41
Chinaware, Fine	,,	13
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	24
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	84
Hair, Human	,,	47
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	6,120
Skins, Poay, Raw	,,	680
Skins, Moufflon, Dressed	,,	1,352
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	2,000

WISCONSIN, December 18.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds,		
Kiukiang	*Pls.*	39

BORNEO MARU, December 19.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow *Bls.*60 *Pls.*		59.07

TAKAOKA MARU, December 19.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, Hankow	*Pls.*	347
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Brassware	*Pls.*	6
Bags, Gunny, Waste	,,	878

GOLDEN PEAK, December 19.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan	*Pls*	42.10
Hair, Human	,,	69
Cotton Rags	,,	46
Oil, Wood	,,	4,620
Seed, Sesamum	,,	25,964

TATSUTA MARU, December 19.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Wall	*Pls.*	20
Cigarettes	*Mille*	2,270

ROSEVILLE, December 20.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Egg Albumen, Dried	*Pls.*	252
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	192
Brassware	,,	88
Bristles, Assorted	,,	51
Cotton Waste	,,	38
Feathers, Duck	,,	71
Featners, Goose	,,	11
Seed, Sesamum	,,	31,069
Woodware	,,	9
Wool Sheep's	,,	1,247

BEIAN MARU, December 20.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen	*Bls.*30 *Pls.*	31.44
Hair, Human	,,	68

TAIAN MARU, December 23.
(Agent: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.*25 *Pls.*	78,01
Antung	,,	37.65
Antimony Regulus	,,	2,153
Bristles, Assorted	,,	15

HAVANA MARU, December 24.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste:		
Antung	*Bls.* 9 *Pls.*	27.09
Tea, Black, other kinds,		
Foochow	,,	42
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Cotton, Waste	,,	199
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	41
Oil, Tea	,,	308
Oil, Wood	,,	5,040
Seed, Sesamum	,,	218

PRESIDENT GRANT, Dec. 24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow *Bls.* 60 *Pls.*		59.02
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	*Bls.* 65 ,,	64.55
White, Soochow *Bls.* 30	,,	30.52
Yellow, Chungking	,, 10 ,,	10.00
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 65 ,,	63.99
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.20
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowders Ningpo	,,	829
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	195
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,260
Brassware	,,	15
Feathers, Duck	,,	75
Egg, Whole Egg, Dried	,,	138
Hair, Human	,,	35
Interestines, Sheep	,,	3
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	103
Skins, Dog, Dressed	*Pcs.*	2,000
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	17,000
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	3,317

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

38 AVENUE EDWARD VII **SHANGHAI**

The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

(ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR CHECK)

MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
38 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1930.

Please enter order for.....copies of Who's Who in China" at the pre-publication price of Mex. $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

Name.....
Address.....

NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

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